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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1951

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W. S. PARKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.I.H., D.R.H.

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To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the  
County Borough of Brighton.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1951.

This period covers the last three months of office of my predecessor and old Chief, Dr. Rutherford Cramb, who retired on March 31st, 1951, and the remainder of the year after I took up my appointment on April 1st.

Dr. Cramb became Medical Officer of Health only a short time before the outbreak of war in 1939. His general work was immediately interrupted by the problems of Civil Defence. This Department was at once overloaded with work and deprived of the convenience and amenities which would have been available under pre-war peace-time conditions. While the war was still in progress the Coalition Government initiated the first steps towards the creation of the Welfare State, beginning with the Beveridge Report. The legislation to implement this followed soon after the end of hostilities. As soon as Dr. Cramb had dealt with the problem of getting the Health Department back on to a peace-time footing he had to cope with the mass of administrative work involved in the preparation for setting up the National Health Service. This involved the anxious task of guiding the Health Department in its further duties after the appointed day and dealing with unexpected problems which later arose. In this connection it should be mentioned that Dr. Cramb took the initial steps to build up the Health Visiting Service to meet its new task with the change of emphasis from infant welfare alone to that of providing medical-social advice to all members of the family.

When Dr. Cramb was at last looking forward to the quiet few months before his retirement he was suddenly called upon to deal with an outbreak of Asiatic Smallpox. The measure of his success is that no single person became infected with the disease after the Health Department took action on December 28th, 1950, except within households where the risk was known to Dr. Cramb and where he had taken steps to check any further spread in good time to protect the local population. On his retirement Dr. Cramb severed a connection of 31 years of service with the Brighton Corporation.

The good wishes of the Health Department go to him in his retirement.

It is customary to mention matters of particular health interest in the introduction to the more detailed part of the Annual Report. Before so doing, it is necessary to say that to gain full value from a report of this type the data should be compared with that of other years so that, by contrast, a picture can be gained of the changes during the period of survey. It is much more important to compare the statistics of a five-year period than to accept the figures, good or bad as they may be, of a single year. In this first year of my office I have prepared a report which is presented in sections corresponding to the special work done inside the Public Health Department. It is felt that by so doing particular items of interest may be conveniently identified and followed up.

During the year the town has been twice at major risk from infectious disease, as mentioned elsewhere. I would refer again to the smallpox outbreak at the beginning of the year. This was brought under control by Dr. Cramb within six weeks after a tremendous effort by the Public Health Department, ably supported by other Departments of the Corporation, by neighbouring Authorities, by the medical practitioners of the town, the hospital services, and by others too numerous to mention. The greatest contribution was made by the general public in their patient and whole-hearted co-operation with the Health Department in the measures taken for their protection. It is here necessary to mention that this was greatly facilitated by the accurate dissemination by the local press of advice and information which Dr. Cramb considered essential for the safety of the community.

Following the smallpox outbreak, a change of policy by the Hospital Authorities led to the closing of the Brighton Isolation Hospital at Bevendean and the transfer of the infectious disease accommodation to Foredown Hospital, Portslade. It is too early to say how this step will affect Brighton. The infectious disease problems of a large seaside resort with much residential accommodation for visitors are more varied than those of a dormitory or industrial town.

The first six months of my appointment were made somewhat difficult by the lack of a Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Dr. I. D. M. Nelson, who held a similar appointment in Dewsbury, was appointed and took up his duties on October 1st.

I have referred above to the necessity of comparing the statistics of this report with other years. There is one figure in the present report to which special attention must be drawn. This is the Infantile Mortality rate, which is the proportion of deaths of infants under one year. For the first time since records have been kept the average Infantile Mortality rate for the whole country has been less than thirty per thousand live births. It is with regret that I have to report that the Brighton figure is thirty-three deaths per thousand live births. Reduced to the simplest figure, this means that for every ten infants dying elsewhere, eleven Brighton infants died. This situation must be watched with the greatest attention and the average death-rate over the next five years must be contrasted with the national average for that period. This is all the more important as the Infantile Mortality rate is held to be a key figure in assessing the efficiency of the Public Health Service.

In submitting this report I wish to acknowledge the loyal support of the staff of the Health Department and also the co-operation of the Chief Officers of the Corporation during this first year of my office.

I conclude these remarks with a desire to express to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my deep appreciation for their interest and encouragement at the onset of my service.

I am, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. S. PARKER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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**MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES ON 31st DECEMBER, 1951**

**Health Committee:**

**Chairman : Councillor T. M. O'H. PARTRIDGE**

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" W. G. DUDENEY	
" MISS D. E. STRINGER	
COUNCILLOR G. B. BALDWIN	
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" W. H. G. BUTTON	
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" W. J. C. CLARKE	
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MISS E. HYSLOP	
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MR. T. REES MORGAN	
MR. H. RAYNER	
DR. L. J. BEYNON	
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ALDERMAN DUDENEY	
" MISS STRINGER	
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" CLOUT	
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**Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee:**

**Chairman : Councillor Mrs. BEVIS**

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ALDERMAN MISS STRINGER	
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COUNCILLOR MRS. HARMER	
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MISS HYSLOP	

**Home Nursing Sub-Committee:**

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ALDERMAN DUDENEY	
COUNCILLOR MRS. BEVIS	
" MRS. HARMER	

COUNCILLOR PARTRIDGE	
MR. H. B. THYER	
MRS. F. AUSTIN-SMITH	
MISS I. M. WATTS	

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS**

W. S. PARKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.I.H., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health (from 1/4/1951).

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health (to 31/3/1951).

I. D. M. NELSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

ROSA MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.

BERYL P. EADIE, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., Part-time Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

G. H. C. WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Chest Physician.

R. F. WRIGHT, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.I.C., Public Analyst (part-time).

S. GOURLEY, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer (part-time).

R. W. GRUTCHFIELD,\* Chief Clerk, Public Health Department.

R. S. CROSS,\* F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

H. G. GIBSON,\* Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.

R. L. SCOTOW,\* Superintendent of Public Abattoir.

G. V. MARTIN,\* K. MCINTYRE,\* Senior Sanitary Inspectors (Housing).

E. L. ALLSOP,\* A. D. BATTY,\* T. BILLSON,\* F. W. FINCH,\* E. N. JONES,\* L. W. PARSLOE,\* L. SMITH,\* R. SUTTON,\* A. J. TAYLOR,\* A. A. WHELCH,\* Sanitary Inspectors.

E. H. HEASMAN, Shops Inspector.

MISSES M. A. BROWN, E. R. COLLARD, D. M. GOLDSMITH, J. W. HEDGES, M. MATHIE, A. L. MITCHELL,† E. M. TANNER, A. E. WHYTE, MRS. N. H. H. STRICKLAND, Health Visitors.

MISS E. I. COLE, Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

MRS. A. L. BEARD, Miss M. GREENHILL, Miss E. C. BLACKMORE, Municipal Midwives.

A. J. SUMPTER, Ambulance Supervisor.

L. R. VINEY, Deputy Ambulance Supervisor.

T. RASMUSSEN, Executive Officer Mental Health Service.

H. THATCHER, F. C. CONSTABLE, A. E. E. DENYER, Authorised Officers.

MISS M. K. MURCHIE, Woman Visitor Mental Health Service.

\*Holds Food Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

†Also part-time Tuberculosis Visitor.

## **GENERAL STATISTICS**

Number of inhabited houses Dec. 1951 (Rate Books)—43,173.

Rateable Value—£2,035,969. Penny rate=£8,100.

Marriages, 1,428. Rate per 1,000 population, 9·18

Live Births, 2,052.      legitimate, 1,885 ; illegitimate, 167.  
 (Males, 1,038 ; Females, 1,014)      Birth rate, 13.19 per 1,000 population ; area  
 comparability factor = 1.02; adjusted Birth Rate, 13.45.

Still Births, 42 (Males 24, females 18); rate per 1,000 (live and still) births, 20.  
rate per 1,000 population, 0.27.

Deaths, 2,347. Crude Death Rate, 15.08 per 1,000 population; area comparability factor = 0.80; adjusted Death Rate, 12.07.

(Inward and outward transfers are allowed for.)					
		Puerperal infections.	Others.	Total.	
Childbirth deaths ...	Actual Number ...	—	3	3	
	Rate per 1,000 adjusted (live and still) births	—	1.4	1.4	
Deaths of Infants ...		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	
	Actual Number ...	62	6	68	
under 1 year of age	Rate per 1,000 adjusted live births ...	33	36	33	

Deaths from Cancer, 425. Measles, 2. Whooping Cough, -. Diarrhoea (under 2), 8.

Hospitals situated in Brighton :—	Number of Deaths.		
	Non-residents.	Residents.	
Royal Sussex County (general)	...	174	197
Brighton General	...	233	496
Royal Alexandra (for children)	...	26	31
New Sussex (for women)	...	42	23
Bevendean (tuberculosis)	...	4	6
Sussex Maternity	...	7	10
Sussex Eye	...	5	2
Sussex Throat and Ear	...	—	—

### **Deaths of residents in Hospitals outside Brighton :—**

Mental Hospitals ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      48  
 Other Hospitals ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      97

Deaths (classified as residents) in Hospitals, 910 or 39 per cent of total.

*Diseases Notified during the Year 1951*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all ages	Age Incidence						No. Removed to Isolation Hospital	No. of deaths during the year
		Under 1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25		
Scarlet fever ...	112	—	8	24	63	11	5	1	—
Whooping cough ...	548	37	132	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. poliomyelitis:									
paralytic ...	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1
non-paralytic ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	2643	72	516	—	1086	41	20	16	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	2
Smallpox ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6*
Ac. pneumonia ...	249	1	2	13	14	4	—	19	—
Dysentery ...	172	63	68	26	4	9	26	55	1
Ac. encephalitis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers ...	13	—	4	6	3	—	—	13	—
Erysipelas ...	15	—	—	1	5	5	4	1	3
Meningococcal infection	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	2	3	4	—	1	—	—
Food poisoning ...	13	see page 22	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*3 cases notified in 1950 died in addition to above

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

*Poliomyelitis*—There were 4 cases in Brighton residents ; three were removed to hospital. There was 1 death of a man 28 years of age.

*Diphtheria*—No cases were notified during the year ; there were no deaths.

*Scarlet Fever*—Of a total of 112 patients notified, 31, or 28%, were removed to hospital ; there were no return cases and no deaths.

*Measles*—2,643 cases were notified by doctors ; the Queens Nurses made 167 visits to 20 cases ; there were 2 deaths.

*Whooping Cough*—548 cases were notified by doctors ; there were no deaths.

*Smallpox*—The outbreak of smallpox in December 1950 continued during January and February of the present year. A full report appeared in the Annual Report of 1950.

*Paratyphoid*—In July an outbreak of paratyphoid fever occurred. The infection was transmitted from the products of a bakery outside Brighton and was linked with the retail distribution unit in this area. Some 7,000 persons were at risk in approximately 2,000 homes. The most vigorous action was taken to combat the outbreak at a time when the town was full of visitors ; 2,453 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the medical profession in the town co-operated most whole-heartedly. Eighteen persons were infected, some of them without symptoms.

*Dysentery*—In April 52 cases of Sonne dysentery occurred at a Brighton school. The outbreak was associated with the poor washing facilities available, and an essential part of the preventive action was the temporary provision of full facilities for hand hygiene after the use of the toilets. As a result of this outbreak a survey was made of the toilet and washing facilities of the schools in Brighton and was submitted to the Education Committee.

*Bornholm Disease*—In May an outbreak of Bornholm disease occurred in the Moulsecoomb group of schools. This is an extremely painful but benign complaint whose older name is the “Devil’s Grip” from the characteristic stomach cramps. The condition is harmless but is apt to be confused with food-poisoning or other abdominal conditions. As the disease takes less than a week to incubate, it spread rapidly throughout the town. An extremely large number of cases appear to have occurred but the total is unknown as the disease is not notifiable.

*Epidemic vomiting*—In April an outbreak of Epidemic vomiting occurred in one of the Brighton hospitals. This is a somewhat alarming condition as it can be confused with food-poisoning, which was the original suggestion in this case. Forty-six cases were recorded, 43 among the staff and 3 among the patients. The condition is harmless but distressing, and has always to be borne in mind in a town with a large catering industry. It has no relation to food supplies, and when it occurs the catering facilities are often wrongly blamed by the uninformed. There are two separate types of this condition, and an unassociated outbreak occurred in May involving seven persons at a small private children’s home.

*Food poisoning*—During the year there were two outbreaks of food poisoning involving seven persons and in addition there were six isolated cases.

The cause of one of the outbreaks, affecting three people, was traced to pressed brisket of beef which had been contaminated with staphylococcus pyogenes of human origin.

The other outbreak was a family affair affecting four persons. The causative organism was salmonella typhi murium, but the source of the trouble could not be traced.

The illness in four of the isolated cases was caused by salmonella typhi murium, but in the remaining two cases no organism was identified and it was not possible to trace the food concerned in these cases.

*Venereal Disease*—New Brighton cases treated at the Brighton V.D. Treatment Centre during 1951 were as follows :

Syphilis.	Gon.	Soft Sore	Sy. and S.S.	Sy. and Gon.	Gon. and S.S.	Sy., G., S.S.	Conditions other than V.D.	Total of V.D. Cases.
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
14 19	39 9	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	159 82	55 28

*Scabies and Verminous cases*—Thirty-one children with scabies were treated at the School Clinic Annexe. Fifty-five verminous cases were cleansed at the Brighton General Hospital and 517 verminous children were cleansed at the School Clinic Annexe.

### VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION

*Vaccination*—Records were received for 90,377 persons ; of these, 89,871 were vaccinated during the smallpox outbreak in January, and are divided as follows : 54,513 by general medical practitioners ; 34,434 members of the general public, and 924 members of the police force and Corporation staffs by the Corporation medical staff.

*Immunization*—The total number of children immunized by the Council's medical officers was 742, as follows : under the age of 5 years, 718 ; between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 24. The general medical practitioners recorded 451 children as follows : under the age of 5 years, 432 ; between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 19. Total immunizations during the year, 1,193.

In addition, during the year 40 children received one injection but did not complete the course. Reinforcing doses were given to 128 children under the age of 5 years, and to 523 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years.

The parents of all children are circularized when the child is eight months old. The Health Visitors visit those cases not immunized (1) when about 11 months old and (2) between the ages of 13 and 15 months. Lists are prepared, from the Health Visitors' record cards, of children 12 months old who have not been immunized ; these are reviewed at three monthly intervals and the lists are kept up to date.

A session was held at the School Clinic once a week at which children of all ages were immunized. In addition, children are immunized at the eight Infant Welfare Centres.

All diphtheria immunization records are kept at the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

## DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME

Applicants are assessed as to contributions towards cost on a fixed scale, and acute cases normally receive priority over chronic, although 129 of the cases helped were invalid old-age pensioners from whom no contributions were required. Those found ineligible to receive the services of a helper either had relatives, or other persons available, or no medical reasons for help existed.

Helpers (employed on hourly basis) at end of year ..	22
Hours worked by helpers .. .. ..	23,852
Applications for assistance received .. .. ..	1,543
Maternity cases given home help .. .. ..	112
Acute sickness cases given home help .. .. ..	229
Chronic sickness cases given domestic help .. .. ..	131
Old age pensioners (not included above) given domestic help .. .. .. ..	129
Tuberculosis cases given domestic help .. .. ..	3
Cases referred to the Infant Welfare Medical Officer .. .. ..	17
Total number of cases dealt with .. .. ..	604

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 — AGED PERSONS

The growing problem of the care of old persons is one of complexity and of divided responsibility and, despite the zeal and goodwill devoted to this duty, there was by no means a sense of accomplishment at the end of the year. The need for economy and the lack of adequate financial provision do not allow for full development of this service, but the time is not far distant when this matter can no longer be shelved.

Two applications were submitted to the appropriate Committee for action under Section 47 (3) of the National Assistance Act, 1948. One application was made to the Magistrates for an Order and this was granted for a period of three weeks.

The first application submitted to the Committee was in respect of an old lady and was prior to the Amendment Act of 1951. This lady died before the legal formalities could be complied with.

The circumstances of the second case were that a house was occupied by the person concerned, her niece aged 66 years, and a woman lodger aged 74 years. The niece was taken to hospital as an emergency case of illness and died within 24 hours of admission. The whole house was in a very bad state, the old ladies were verminous, and the rooms and furniture were also affected. After the death of the niece there was no one to give the necessary care and attention. Although the Court Order specified a period of three weeks for detention, she is still in a welfare home, having elected to stay there.

Whilst discussing this type of work, I think it pertinent to point out that the town has no cleansing centre nor has it a disinfection plant. The only plant in the town was taken over by the Hospital Board, and we are allowed use of same when convenient. The Hospital Board have served notice on the Corporation to give up the use of the disinfecter. The Department is handicapped in its functions by this absence of equipment with consequent unabatement of much neglect and suffering in elderly persons.

It is a very unsatisfactory position when complaints of verminous conditions cannot be dealt with in an adequate manner. This has been recognized by the Council, who agreed to have built a Centre for cleansing and disinfection, which has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and at the time of writing the building is in process of erection.

In addition, an expansion of the Home Help Service is required to assist old persons. Full-time helps are required, both male and female, who will undertake to deal with cleansing dirty premises, if necessary, for additional financial reward above the basic rates of pay.

### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Dr. Rosa Morrison, Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare

STATISTICS (figures given in brackets are the comparable data for 1950)

Live births : Male 1,038, Female 1,014. Total 2,052  
 (1,122) (1,045) (2,167)

Birth rate (adjusted) : 13·45 (14·00)

Still-births : Male 24, Female 18. Rate per 1,000 live and still-births 20 (21)  
 (24) (23) Rate per 1,000 population 0·27 (0·30)

Child-birth deaths 3 (nil). Rate per 1,000 adjusted (live and still) births 1·4 (nil)

Cause :

- (a) Pulmonary embolism : Thrombophlebitis : Pregnancy : Hypertension
- (b) Intraperitoneal haemorrhage : Ruptured tubal pregnancy
- (c) Obstetric shock

			Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	Actual number	... ...	62 (57)	6 (9)	68 (66)
	Rate per 1,000 adjusted live births		33 (29)	36 (48)	33 (30)

With the discovery of the antibiotic drugs and improved preventive methods, together with better conditions, a spectacular drop in the number of deaths of babies under one month has been achieved. There has been no advance regarding deaths due to congenital deformity, a factor which is being increasingly investigated. Also one half of the number of deaths in the group under one month is due to prematurity. There is still need for more preventive work to reduce the number of still-births and deaths of premature children.

During the smallpox outbreak some of the Council's Clinics were temporarily closed and attendances during the period dropped sharply. Attendances throughout the rest of the year were well maintained despite the falling birth rate.

The services for the Care of Mothers and Young Children under Five have expanded. This is due to recent advances in medical research and treatment, which have increased the Authority's obligations under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

In maternity work, for example, the discovery of the rhesus blood factor has pointed the way to the prevention of a group of neo-natal deaths and of congenital mental defect.

Following the reorganization of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services at Dr. Rutherford Cramb's request in 1949, every Brighton mother confined at home is rhesus tested and blood grouped. Close co-operation is maintained with the hospitals, and with the private practitioners who receive confidential reports wherever required.

Analgesia is now available for all Brighton mothers. It is known, however, that if apprehension and fear can be inhibited, pain during childbirth can be mitigated or abolished.

On the lines of Dr. Grantly Dick Reid's teaching, the Council's physiotherapist conducts a relaxation class for expectant mothers at the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic. At the Tuesday afternoon Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinic the Midwives and Health Visitors share in this work, giving, in addition, instructive talks and demonstrations about the processes of childbirth and breast feeding.

Relaxation instruction is also given by the Hospital midwives.

#### MIDWIFERY

##### *Hospital*

The Brighton General Hospital employed 15 midwives ; the number of beds is 70 ; the cases numbered 1,181, of whom 1,082 were from Brighton.

The Sussex Maternity Hospital employed 21 midwives ; the number of beds is 65 ; the cases numbered 1,171, of whom 540 were from Brighton.

Twenty-four pupil midwives attached to the Sussex Maternity Hospital obtained the full Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and 45 pupils of the Brighton General Hospital and 20 pupils of the Sussex Maternity Hospital obtained the Certificate for Part I of the Central Midwives Board Examination.

##### *Domiciliary*

The Sussex Maternity Hospital employed 8 midwives for district work in Brighton ; they attended 257 midwifery and 70 maternity cases ; analgesia administered to 194 patients.

The three Municipal Midwives are directly employed. They attended 124 midwifery and 12 maternity cases ; analgesia administered to 123 patients.

Three midwives employed by the Brighton District Nursing Association attended 26 midwifery and 12 maternity cases ; analgesia administered to 18 patients.

There were four midwives in private practice ; they attended 1 maternity case—analgesia not administered.

##### *Ante-natal and post-natal clinics*

At the Brighton General Hospital, 1,037 Brighton ante-natal and 906 post-natal cases attended.

At the Sussex Maternity Hospital, 605 Brighton ante-natal and 583 post-natal cases attended.

At the Municipal Clinic, Sussex Street, 247 ante-natal cases made 1,153 attendances and 64 post-natal cases were seen.

##### *Midwives' Acts, 1902-1936*

Under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, 64 midwives notified their intention to practise within the Borough.

## Medical Aid and other Notifications

Medical Aid (Central Midwives' Board. Rule 12)	Private Cases	Municipal Midwives	S.M.H. District	Total
<i>Pregnancy:</i>				
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage ...	—	2	3	5
Threatened Miscarriage ...	—	—	—	—
Albuminuria ... ...	—	—	—	—
Pyelitis ... ...	—	—	—	—
Other Reasons ... ...	—	2	6	8
<i>Labour:</i>				
Transverse ...	—	—	2	2
Presentation Breech ...	—	—	1	1
Face ...	—	—	—	—
Abnormal ...	—	1	2	3
<i>Delay in Labour:</i>				
Retention of Placenta ...	—	—	3	3
Rupture of Perineum ...	—	10	23	33
Post-Partum Haemorrhage ...	—	—	7	7
Other Reasons connected with Mother ... ...	—	3	12	15
<i>Lying in Period:</i>				
Rise of Temperature ... ...	—	2	9	11
Other Reasons connected with Mother ... ...	—	3	6	9
<i>Condition of Infant:</i>				
Premature Birth ... ...	—	3	—	3
Condition of Baby ... ...	—	5	11	16
Discharge from Eyes ... ...	—	4	17	21
Malformation ... ...	—	—	2	2
TOTAL ...	—	35	104	139

Other Notifications (C.M.B., Rule 22)	Private Cases	Municipal Midwives	S.M.H. District	S.M.H.	B.G.H.
Proposal to substitute artificial for Breast Feeding ... ...	1	3	21	11	63
Death of Child ...	—	—	—	—	—
Stillbirth ... ...	—	1	3	—	—
Liability to be source of infection ... ...	—	1	2	—	—
Having laid out a dead body ... ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1	5	26	11	63

### PREMATURE INFANTS

Arrangements are in force whereby the weights of all children born are entered on the notification of birth cards. Where the weight is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or under, special visits are made and, where necessary, premature babies can be admitted to the Maternity wing of the Brighton General Hospital.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

A purulent discharge occurring in the eyes of a baby within 21 days of birth must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

Three cases were notified, all were treated at home, and all recovered. The Queens Nurses made 15 visits to two cases.

### THE Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations 1951

Under these regulations a new and more precise definition has been introduced to meet modern conditions of diagnosis and treatment.

Responsibility for notification to the Medical Officer of Health still rests with the Medical Practitioners. Of the 14 cases notified in 1951, all recovered. The Queens Nurses made 12 visits to one case.

## CONTRACEPTIVE AND FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

The post-war rise in the birth rate brought its sequence of increased numbers of women requiring contraceptive advice on medical grounds. A second session became necessary and the Clinic is now held at the Whitehawk Clinic.

Advice on family planning in sub-fertile marriages is also given.

New cases treated during 1951 belonging to Brighton were referred by

Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	8
General Medical Practitioners	...	...	61
Maternity and Infant Welfare M.O.			12
Brighton General Hospital	...	...	6
Sussex Maternity Hospital	...	...	17
Royal Sussex County Hospital	...	...	1
New Sussex Hospital	...	...	2
			<hr/>
	TOTAL	...	107
			<hr/>

Total number of attendances of all Brighton cases during the year, 433.

In addition, attendances were made by 36 new cases from districts outside Brighton. Total number of attendances of all cases belonging to districts outside Brighton was 119.

Classification of new cases :

Asthma	...	...	2	Post operation	...	...	7
Tuberculosis	...	...	24	Albuminuria	...	...	2
Rheumatism	...	...	1	Neurosis	...	...	12
Cardiac Debility	...	...	3	Mitral Stenosis	...	...	2
Repeated abortions	...	...	3	Prolapse	...	...	6
Contracted pelvis	...	...	1	Varicose veins	...	...	9
Rhesus negative	...	...	8	Epilepsy	...	...	2
Hypothyroidism	...	...	1	Dystocia	...	...	2
Hypertension	...	...	5	Diabetes	...	...	1
Blood pressure	...	...	1	Anaemia	...	...	2
Leucorrhoea	...	...	1	Otorrhoea	...	...	2
Nephrolothiasis	...	...	2	Psychopathic condition	...	...	3
Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	...	9	Haemorrhagic tendencies	...	...	1
Debility after too rapid pregnancies	...	...	31				

## CHICHESTER DIOCESAN MORAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION

The Council contributes £100 per annum to the Association's funds, and in addition contributes to the maintenance of Brighton women and their babies for the necessary duration of their stay in the Homes.

At Garton House, Wellington Road, Brighton, pre-natal care is ensured. The expectant mothers are booked for delivery in Brighton General Hospital. Medical ante-natal care is carried out at the Hospital or at the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic.

At the Bell Hostel, Eastbourne, those mothers having no other place to go are given shelter with their babies, and rehabilitation training is provided.

The Association reports on the Brighton cases as follows :

*Welfare of Unmarried Mothers*

No. delivered in Brighton Hospitals during 1951	...	...	73
No. of Mothers born in Brighton	...	...	45
No. aided by Brighton Authority	...	...	8
No. returned to the care of parents or relatives, with babies	...	...	31
No. returned to the care of parents or relatives without babies	...	...	17
Still under care at end of year	...	...	17
No information	...	...	8

*Welfare of Babies*

No. remaining in care of their mothers or near relatives	...	...	31
No. remaining in care of their mothers and fostered	...	...	6
No. sent into care of the local authorities	...	...	1
No. adopted	...	...	10

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres are complementary to the Home Visiting, supporting and focusing the work of the Health Visitors.

Every mother attending is interviewed and advised by a Health Visitor and her children are weighed at each visit. A routine medical inspection is made at the first attendance and at suitable intervals thereafter. In addition, medical consultations are given at the request of the mothers.

Facilities for diphtheria immunization are provided at every session. The Food Officer makes use of the Centres for the distribution of welfare foods, cod liver oil, and orange juice.

Analysis of gross attendances :

	Number	Attendances	Average Attendance	
			per Person	per Session
Mothers ... ... ...	1,796	22,609	13	48
Children { 0-12 months 1-5 years ...	2,197 1,030	19,922 7,090	9 7	58

Number of medical consultations given totalled 4,223.

Attendances of infants up to one year old :

		First attendances	Re-attendances	Average No. of attendances per session
Patcham	Monday ... ...	113	1,771	39
Moulscoomb	Tuesday ... ...	224	2,868	62
Stanford Avenue	Tuesday ... ...	190	3,034	67
Woodingdean	Wednesday ...	55	831	18
Sussex Street	Wednesday ...	205	1,955	46
Sussex Street	Thursday ...	165	1,828	44
Whitehawk	Thursday ...	192	2,124	45
Lewes Road	Friday ... ...	175	2,005	44
Compton Avenue	Friday ... ...	184	2,003	44
TOTALS ...		1,503	18,419	45

Children referred from Infant Welfare Centres :

There were treated, or referred for treatment or for consultation, 869 children, as follows :

Orthopaedic clinic	...	...	...	288
Speech defects	...	...	...	27
Visual defects, including squints	...	...	...	26
Skin complaints, including naevi	...	...	...	66
Chest Clinic	...	...	...	4
Congenital defects other than orthopaedic	...	...	...	29
To family practitioners	...	...	...	392
Consultant advice excluding skin	...	...	...	37

In addition, 32 children were treated in the Centres for minor maladjustments causing speech and other behaviour difficulties. One child of deaf mute parents was by courtesy of the Education Officer admitted to the White House Nursery School, where improvement was immediate.

### PREVENTION OF CRIPPLING

Of the 288 children under 5 treated at the orthopaedic clinic during 1951, 59 were new cases seen by the surgeon. Twelve children were admitted to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore.

The new cases were referred for defects as follows :

Congenital dislocation of hip (one bilateral) ...	2
Torticollis (wry neck) ... ...	7
Other Asymmetry, including scoliosis ...	10
Deformities of feet and legs ... ...	27
Other ... ... ...	13

36 children were referred for ultra violet treatment for debility due to post-operative and malnutritional causes.

In addition, 29 children with minor malformations of toes were treated in the Infant Welfare Centres.

### HOME VISITING

In Child Welfare, the Health Visitors still play a basic and vital rôle since mothers learn best from personal talks given in their homes. For example, diphtheria is nearly eradicated from this country, but it is vitally necessary not to allow the immunization campaign to slacken. In the homes and the Infant Welfare Centres every mother is advised to have her eight months child protected.

Although general nutritional levels are raised, defects in mothers and in young children are common. This is due partly to the rising cost of living which drives expectant mothers and nursing mothers to economize on their foods. Many, however, fail to understand nutritional values. Teaching therefore requires to be assiduous and needs to be conducted on a personal plane achievable only in the homes.

In co-operation with the private practitioners, general supervision of the health of children under 5 is effected through routine Home Visits by the Health Visitors, and through attendances of mothers bringing their children to the Infant Welfare Centres.

Home Visits included routine calls on :

Expectant Mothers : first visits ...	...	169
total visits ...	...	179
Babies under 1 year of age : first visits ...	...	2,318
re-visits ...	...	2,426
average to each child	...	4
Children over 1 year old : children visited ...	...	5,800
re-visits ...	...	3,380

Visits of enquiry were made as follows :

Stillbirths ... ... ...	...	29
Neonatal deaths (i.e. during first month)	...	25
Neglected children ... ...	...	162
Under treatment in the Council's Clinics	...	194
Hospital follow-up visits ... ...	...	93
Other visits concerning children ... ...	...	4,765
Total of all visits paid by Health Visitors during the year ... ... ...	...	19,371

### PROMOTION OF CLEANLINESS

The Health Visitors note the condition of heads and bodies of all pre-school children. Where necessary advice is given and severe cases of verminous infestation are referred to the School Clinic Annexe. Close co-operation is maintained with the School Health Service and with the Children's Officer.

### DENTAL CARE

It is regretted that due to lack of sufficient professional dental staff dental care for mothers and children under 5 has not been available during 1951.

## DEPRIVED CHILDREN

Close co-operation is maintained with the Children's Officer who notifies the Health Department whenever a deprived child under five is moved to a new address. This enables the Health Visitors to pay routine visits as required for all children of this age group.

Under existing arrangements, visits were paid jointly by the Children's Officer and Dr. Morrison to 3 establishments where the wellbeing of deprived children was in doubt. Special examinations of children were made at the request of the Children's Officer.

## NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

There are on the register 4 Child Minders who for reward received into their homes 41 children under the age of 5 years to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof, or for any longer period not exceeding 6 days. One new Child Minder was approved.

Two Day Nurseries are on the register ; there were no new registrations during the year.

Dr. Morrison paid 6 visits of inspection, once accompanied by a Sanitary Inspector, and two complaints were investigated.

## MUNICIPAL DAY NURSERY

The Brighton Council maintains the Manor House Day Nursery, where there is accommodation for 12 children from 9 months to 2 years of age and 24 from 2 to 5 years ; during the year the average daily attendance was 23, this low figure being abnormal and affected by the smallpox outbreak. The total number of attendances was 5,590 during 242 days.

Miss Dawson, S.R.N., S.C.M., is the Matron in charge. She is assisted by 5 nursery nurses, one of whom is certificated and who acts as Staff Nursery Nurse.

Prior to admission the children must be seen by a doctor to ensure they are free of infection and infestation. For this purpose 29 were seen at the Infant Welfare Centres.

Dr. Morrison paid 4 visits at which children after admission received medical examinations and some were immunized.

## EDUCATION

Eighteen pupil midwives attended Infant Welfare Centres on 5 occasions each.

The Health Visitors gave lecture demonstrations on the care of babies to the leavers group at the Moulsecoomb County Secondary Girls' School, and three at the Margaret Hardy County Secondary School.

Two doctors attended Infant Welfare Centres in connection with post-graduate training for the Diploma of Child Health.

Twenty-five students studying for the Health Visitors' Certificate attended the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics for practical experience in the work of a Health Visitor. Two Social Science students also attended.

Arrangements were made for all students to visit the Ambulance Station, Abattoir, Buckingham House, School Clinic, Garton House.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 187 (Registration of Nursing Homes)

The number of nursing homes on the register on 31st December, 1951, was as follows : Maternity Homes 1, other Homes 13, combined Maternity and other Homes 3.

All the occupied homes were visited during the year. The 17 on the register contained 12 beds for maternity cases and 169 beds for other cases.

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1951—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age

## HOME NURSING

Miss I. M. Watts, Superintendent, Queens Nurses

The statutory duty of the Local Health Authority is carried out by the Brighton District Nursing Association (Queens Nurses).

### *Summary of Work Undertaken*

Total No. of cases nursed	...	...	4,797
Total No. of visits made	...	...	116,546

### *Brought Forward*

*from 1950*

### *New Cases*

### *Visits*

Brighton Home	...	...	406	3,033	90,923
Patcham	...	...	56	582	13,455
Moulsecoomb	...	...	42	360	7,271
Rottingdean	...	...	23	295	4,897
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			527	4,270	116,546
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### *Results*

Convalescent	...	...	...	...	2,193
To Hospital	...	...	...	...	634
Relieved	...	...	...	...	892
Died	...	...	...	...	507
Left on the books for 1952	...	...	...	...	571
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					4,797
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

602 patients received nursing equipment on loan.

Many letters expressing appreciation of the nurses' work from patients, and patients' friends and relatives, have been received. I am pleased to report that in spite of an increase in the pressure of work, the nurses continue to maintain the high standard of nursing that has always been given by the Queen's Nurses.

There appears to be a great need for the extension of the Home Help Service to deal adequately with patients who are unable to obtain a hospital bed and are without relatives or friends to care for them.

My thanks are due to Dr. Parker, the Medical Officer of Health, for his sympathetic and helpful guidance on the many and varied problems connected with the nursing service; also to Dr. Nelson, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who at short notice so ably lectured to the student district nurses.

### *Training of Student District Nurses*

Twenty-one students were trained during the year :

- 5 for the Brighton area
- 5 for East Sussex County Council
- 4 for Surrey County Council
- 2 for Warwickshire County Council
- 2 for Kent County Council
- 1 for Dorset County Council
- 1 for Hove Borough Council
- 1 for Worcester County Council

All these students successfully passed the Queen's Roll Examination.

The training of the Student District Nurses has been re-arranged during the year to include one whole study day per week, and this has proved most successful.

Demonstrations of district nursing techniques were given to senior members of Hospital staffs, the Red Cross Society, and St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Dr. Suliemann, Chief of the Maternity and Child Welfare in Indonesia, visited Brighton in March to see the work of the Queen's Nurses.

The Committee of the Brighton Queen's Nurses have been untiring in their efforts for the comfort and happiness of their nurses and have done much to alleviate the distress of some of the more unfortunate patients.

I should like to express my gratitude to all those who have been interested in the district nursing work, and to my colleagues in the Public Health field for their unfailing help and co-operation throughout the year.

## **AMBULANCE SERVICE**

Mr. A. J. Sumpter, Ambulance Supervisor

*Establishment as at 31st December, 1951*

Supervisor	...	...	1	
Deputy Supervisor	...	...	1	
Section Leaders	...	...	5	(4 Operational, 1 Control Room)
Acting Section Leader	...	...	1	(Relief during sickness and leave periods)
Clerk Telephonists	...	...	4	
Ambulance Driver/Attendants	...	26		
Women Car Drivers	...	8		
<hr/>				
Total Strength	...	46		

*Resignations during year*      2 Clerk Telephonists  
    2 Driver/Attendants (Emigrated to Australia)

There are no vacancies, the establishment being up to strength.

### *Temporary Staff*

In order to efficiently cover the seasonal increase of emergency and other needs during the months of July, August, and September 1951, when staff was depleted by annual leave, permission was granted by the Committee to engage three temporary Ambulance Drivers.

## *Vehicles*

Twelve ambulances and 9 cars (including 6 Utilicons), operate from the Ambulance Service Headquarters stationed at present at the Brighton General Hospital.

### *Vehicle Mileage*

Ambulances ...	...	...	129,779
Cars	...	...	182,472
<b>TOTAL MILES</b>	...		<b>312,251</b>

### *Patients Conveyed*

Inter-Hospital	...	...	...	379	505	884
Maternity				5	917	922
Mental				95	548	643
Infectious				13	303	316
Others				640	2,629	3,269
Accident and Emergency	...	...	39	2,182		2,221
Hospital to Home	...	...	6,494	1,320		7,814
Treatment (out-patient or similar)			14,176	3,041		17,217
For other L.H.A. (Off Rail)	...	...	157	109		266
Total patients conveyed	...	...	21,998	11,554		33,552

### *Other journeys*

J.P.s conveyed ...	...	...	62	—	62
Deceased persons conveyed	...	...	4	60	64
Total individuals conveyed	...	...	22,064	11,614	33,678

### *Return journeys*

<b>Total Case Journeys</b>	...	...	<b>36,413</b>	<b>14,868</b>	<b>51,281</b>
Treatment patients	...	...	13,011	2,661	15,672
Vehicles despatched but not used	...	...	1,338	593	1,931

*Number of Brighton patients for whom railway conveyance was arranged*

Fully recumbent ...	...	...	24
Semi-recumbent ...	...	...	16
Non-recumbent ...	...	...	70
			—
			110
			—

*Number of Brighton patients for whom Hospital Car Service conveyance was requested : 878.*

*Section 24 National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1949*

During the year the sum of £1,650 was recovered from other Local Health Authorities for the return of patients to their areas from hospitals in Brighton, as provided under the above Act.

*The conveyance of patients by Rail*

It has been an uphill task to convince doctors, patients, and relatives of the advantage of railway travel for long distance journeys, but after explaining how we can convey the patient to Brighton railway station by ambulance, transfer to the train in a reserved compartment or seat (according to which is necessary), arrange for the London Ambulance Service to meet them at Victoria and to convey to other London railway termini, again entrain them for the final rail journey, and for the local Ambulance Service in the area to which they are travelling to meet them and convey to their destination, with an experienced escort for the complete journey, this mode of travel is becoming more fully appreciated. The cost of this type of journey is more economical than sending an ambulance service vehicle for the whole journey, for with a fully recumbent patient only one member of the staff acting as attendant is necessary, the need for a driver being obviated and vehicle road shocks avoided.

Our new type of railway stretcher, which is made in suitable dimensions to fit the seat of a railway carriage, has proved to be a great advantage, and patients have travelled on them for very long journeys without undue fatigue.

*Accident and Emergency Calls*

Concerning the 2,221 calls which were made on the Service during the year for street accidents, sudden street illness, serious accidents in homes and places of business, beach accidents, and school and playground accidents, the average time taken for an ambulance to leave Headquarters from the time of receipt of a call was 60 seconds. The efficiency displayed by the staff when called to this type of case, together with the complete co-operation of the Brighton Police, gives me ground for entire satisfaction.

*Training of Staff*

As required under their Conditions of Service, after attending a course of lectures given by Dr. W. S. Parker, 41 operational members of the staff sat for annual re-examination in First Aid, 39 obtained St. John First Aid Awards, and 2 British Red Cross Awards.

*Brighton Ambulance Service Division. St. John Ambulance Brigade*

Superintendent : Mr. A. J. Sumpter. Divisional Surgeon : Dr. W. S. Parker

The work of the Division, which is combined with the general First Aid Training of Staff, continued throughout the year, with general revision, first aid quiz evenings, and the standard of work shown was high.

Public duties were performed by members during the year at places of entertainment, Brighton Races, etc., these duties being performed in the men's own time.

The following members of the Division have qualified as St. John First Aid Instructors : Messrs. Kimber, Excell, Simkiss, Charlwood, Mitchell, Type, Palmer, Lyons, Moon, Relf. These men have been engaged in teaching First Aid to members of Sections of the Brighton Division of the Civil Defence Corps at the Civil Defence Training School, Woodingdean.

Owing to Civil Defence commitments, it was not possible to train for and arrange the Divisional Annual Inspection for the year 1951, and on explanation permission was granted by the County Commissioner for Sussex for the Division to be excused this responsibility for the year.

Mr. H. C. Excell, owing to other commitments, found it necessary to resign from the post of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Division as from 31st December, 1951. We are indebted to him for the fine work he has performed for the Division since its inception in August 1949, and we are happy to know that we can always be assured of his help and guidance in the future.

Mr. L. T. Simkiss took over the duties as Hon. Divisional Secretary, and Mr. A. K. Bunney as Hon. Divisional Treasurer as from 1st January, 1952.

#### *Ambulance Section—Civil Defence. Sectional Training*

During the summer months of 1951 a course of training was given to 10 members of the peacetime staff on the Home Office Civil Defence Ambulance Section Training Syllabus, to train them as Instructors to teach Civil Defence Volunteers of the Ambulance Section of the Brighton Division of the Civil Defence Corps.

In October the first batch of 20 volunteers were passed over to this Department by the Civil Defence Officer for training in Civil Defence Ambulance Section duties, having previously completed their Basic General Training and Full First Aid course, and have since been given instruction in Sectional subjects, First Aid practice, and driving tuition, with teaching being given on these subjects during most evenings of the week.

Section Leader Kimber is assisting me in the day-to-day organization of Civil Defence training.

The volunteers are taking great interest in their studies, and I appreciate their regular attendance, which is an outstanding quality shown by them.

#### *Smallpox*

During the outbreak of smallpox early in the year the Service was called upon to make 53 journeys with patients suffering from this dreaded disease to Long Reach Hospital, Dartford, and Foredown Hospital, Portslade, also the conveyance of the victims who died, for cremation.

Our scheme of disinfection which was carried out in detail by the staff under my supervision was perfectly successful. The loyal and intelligent co-operation of the staff, all of whom were involved, greatly contributed to our success, and I am pleased to record that with all the contacts made, the infection was perfectly controlled in the Ambulance Service with no ill effects to the staff, their relatives, or other patients conveyed.

#### *New Ambulance Headquarters*

On the 29th November His Worship the Mayor of Brighton, Alderman Eric Simms, J.P., accompanied by the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor T. M. O'H. Partridge, Alderman W. G. Dudeney, Alderman Miss D. E. Stringer, the Medical Officer of Health, and other prominent members of the town, attended the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Ambulance Headquarters now in course of erection in Elm Grove.

The stone was laid by His Worship the Mayor, who afterwards gave a short address, followed by an address by Alderman Dudeney. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Mayor by Alderman Miss Stringer, which brought this ceremony, an important one in the history of the Brighton Ambulance Service, to a close.

## PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE—TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. G. H. C. Walmsley, Chest Physician

		<i>Deaths 1951</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>	<i>No. of New Cases 1951</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	35	22.49	266	170.95
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	...	5	3.21	24	15.42
All forms	...	40	25.70	290	186.37

The number of deaths for the year is the lowest recorded for the County Borough of Brighton, and the mortality has been declining rapidly in the past few years. The following shows the decline in the death rate in Brighton since 1945 :

Year	<i>All forms of Tuberculosis, Death Rate per 100,000 population</i>		
1945	...	...	71.13
1946	...	...	62.34
1947	...	...	58.01
1948	...	...	47.93
1949	...	...	41.28
1950	...	...	41.83
1951	...	...	25.70

This decline in the death rate has been brought about chiefly by the introduction of efficient chemo-therapeutic drugs, which have been used in the homes of patients while patients are awaiting beds in hospitals. These drugs not only stop the spread of rapidly advancing disease but make possible other forms of active treatment later, which would not otherwise be possible.

The number of notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis per 100,000 have declined from 37.08 in 1945 to 15.42 in 1951.

Notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis per 100,000 were 155.87 in 1945 and 170.95 in 1951.

The following table gives the number of primary notifications and other new cases which came to notice otherwise than by formal notification ; also deaths from all forms of the disease.

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Other		Pulmonary		Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
1- 4	...	...	—	1	1	2	—	1
5- 9	...	...	3	7	1	3	—	—
10-14	...	...	7	14	—	3	—	—
15-19	...	...	10	19	3	1	—	1
20-24	...	...	20	20	—	4	1	1
25-34	...	...	22	26	—	1	2	3
35-44	...	...	30	22	—	2	2	1
45-54	...	...	29	7	2	—	6	2
55-64	...	...	15	2	—	—	7	2
65 and upwards	...	...	3	8	—	—	4	4
Totals	...	...	140	126	8	16	22	13
							3	2

Twenty of the total of 40 deaths occurred in hospital, of which 15 were in Brighton Hospitals and 5 in other hospitals.

9,785 persons were examined at the Clinic during the year, of which 2,456 were new attendances.

221 patients were visited in their own homes during the year.

5,938 artificial pneumothorax refills were done during the year.

Although some cases are found to have advanced disease on first examination, on the whole patients tend to present themselves for examination and treatment at an earlier stage than a few years ago.

824 new contacts to cases of tuberculosis were examined during the year; of these, 14 were found to need institutional treatment on first examination. It is necessary to keep contacts under observation for several years.

#### *B.C.G. Vaccination*

Vaccination with B.C.G. was introduced in 1950. The Ministry of Health directs that B.C.G. Vaccination should at present be offered to tuberculin-negative contacts of cases. A total of 243 vaccinations were made during the year. B.C.G. Vaccination has been readily taken up by the public and many requests for its use are made.

The Mass Radiography Unit operated for several months during the year. Many cases have been referred to the Chest Clinic from the Unit. This service is of great value as, apart from the cases found to be in actual need of treatment, it brings to light hidden sources of infection which would otherwise remain unknown.

Many cases and their families have been rehoused during the year, and great assistance has been rendered by the Housing Committee, under difficult conditions. An experimental pair of houses has been erected, designed for the use of patients who are likely to remain infectious for a long time.

#### *Home Visits by Health Visitors :*

Primary visits	...	...	261
Re-visits	...	...	1,751
Special visits	...	...	208
Total : 2,220			

#### *Assistance from Hedgcock Bequest :*

			£	s.	d.
Milk	...	...	75	8	10
Care and attention	...	...	201	15	8
Travelling expenses to visit relatives in hospital	...	...	11	3	10
Assistance towards cost of boarding out children	...	...	41	17	1
Purchase of bedding	...	...	3	19	0
Purchase of clothing	...	...	3	12	1
Assistance towards cost of night help	...	...	1	17	6
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			£339	14	0

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. T. Rasmussen, Executive Officer

### ADMINISTRATION

#### *Mental Health Sub-Committee*

The Sub-Committee consists of 10 members, being the Chairman of the Health Committee, together with 7 other members of the Council and 2 co-opted members, including a local general practitioner. Meetings are held at monthly intervals.

#### *Number and qualifications of Staff*

Psychiatric Advisor : Dr. W. McCartan, M.D. (Belf.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., D.P.M. Physician Superintendent, St. Francis Mental Hospital, Haywards Heath. Executive Officer, 3 Authorized Officers, 1 Mental Deficiency Visitor (Female), and 2 Clerical Assistants. Of such Officers, two hold the Relieving Officers Certificate.

#### *Co-ordination of Services*

The co-ordination of services between the Mental Hospital, Mental Deficiency Institutions, and the local health authority is utilized to the fullest extent. The Psychiatric Social Worker of the Mental Hospital attends the Clinic attached to the Mental Health office at regular intervals. The duties of visitation of patients on licence from Mental Deficiency Institutions is carried out, and, as and where requested, assistance is provided in the supervision of patients on trial from Mental Hospitals.

#### *Delegation of Duties*

With the exception of the administration of the Occupation Centres for mental defectives and the Domiciliary Handicraft Care for the mentally handicapped, the whole of the work required of local health authorities in the mental health field is performed by the authority's own officers.

#### *Training of Mental Health Workers*

No arrangements for training have been introduced, but full co-operation will be given to any scheme required by the Minister, which matter it is understood is now under consideration.

### WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

#### *Prevention, Care and After-Care*

The Mental Health Service operates from the Herbert Hone Clinic, which incorporates in addition to the administrative offices the Child Guidance Clinic, Adult Psycho-Therapy and Follow-Up Clinics, also the Psychiatric Advisor holds special Clinics for Adult Delinquency, Preventive Care and After-Care, including cases referred by the Ministry of Labour, the National Assistance Board, and Probation Officers.

A weekly Out-Patients Clinic is held by the Physician Superintendent of St. Francis Mental Hospital, at the Brighton General Hospital, by arrangement with the Brighton and Lewes Hospital Management Committee ; at such Clinic, cases of neurosis and psychosis are seen ; also this type of case is seen at the Herbert Hone Clinic when it is deemed more advisable in the interest of the patient for the interview to be held other than at a hospital.

A Follow-Up Clinic was held fortnightly at the Herbert Hone Clinic, the Psychiatrist for such being provided from the staff of St. Francis Mental Hospital.

After-Care services are provided for cases of neurosis and psychosis discharged from H.M. Forces.

### *Duties of Duly Authorised Officers*

The total number of cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts was 793 ; of such total, 475 cases were admitted to the Observation Ward under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

During the twelve months under review, the admissions to Mental Hospitals, either direct from their homes or after a period of observation, were :

Voluntary Patients	...	...	303
Temporary Patients	...	...	6
Certified Patients	...	...	153
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>...</b>		<b>462</b>

Of the total admissions to the Observation Wards, 155 cases were admitted by the Duly Authorised Officers of the East Sussex local health authority, but the disposal of such cases is by agreement performed by the Brighton Duly Authorised Officers.

The Duly Authorised Officers, in addition to their statutory duties, also undertake the visitation of mental defectives (Males) under guardianship in situations, the removal of all male patients to institutions, and are also Petitions Officers under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

Until the services of a full-time Psychiatric Social Worker are secured, social histories, visits of a preventive nature, and after-care, are performed.

### GENERAL

#### *Visits and Interviews*

The administrative staff interviewed 3,231 persons at the Clinic and interviewed at home, etc., 2,749. Included in such figures is the visitation of mental defectives under supervision, guardianship, on licence from institutions and visits for Special Reports for the Visiting Justices, etc. ; also included are the visits for preventive and after-care purposes under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

#### *Night and Week-end Calls*

During the twelve months, Duly Authorised Officers received 186 calls to cases after normal office hours, from local practitioners, the Police, and hospitals.

### MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

#### *Ascertainment*

Close co-operation is maintained with local medical practitioners, hospitals, etc., to assist wherein cases of sub-normal young children are found. The Certifying Medical Officer, who is the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer, is immediately notified of such cases for examination and report.

During the year 29 cases were ascertained : of these, 22 were notified by the Education Authority under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, and the remaining 7 from various other sources. Of such cases, 2 were admitted to Certified Institutions, 2 placed under guardianship, 21 dealt with by supervision in their own home, 1 died prior to action being taken, 1 was found not subject to be dealt with, and 2 were still pending action being taken.

### Cases on Register

The number of cases at the 31st December was 459, an increase of 9 cases on the previous year ; the cases were dealt with as set out hereunder :

In Institutions ...	...	202 (140 males, 62 females)
Under Guardianship	...	54 ( 25 ,, 29 ,,, )
,, Supervision	...	201 (120 ,, 81 ,,, )
Awaiting Action ...	...	2 ( 2 ,,, )

### Institutional Waiting List

The number of cases awaiting admission to Institutions was 25, compared with 22 at the beginning of the year ; such number was made up as follows :

Children ...	14 (9 males, 5 females)
Adults ...	11 (8 ,, 3 ,,, )

the classification of such cases is : Cot and Chair 14 (9 children, 5 adults), Ambulant Low Grade 8 (5 children, 3 adults), Medium Grade 2 (both adults), High Grade 1 (adult).

No great difficulty is experienced in obtaining beds for trainable defectives and for medium grade ambulant cases, but the shortage of beds for low grade cases, especially children, is still acute. Only 2 beds for children were obtained during the year. Of the 14 children on the waiting list, 9 cases have been awaiting vacancies for over two years and 4 others for considerably longer.

### Guardianship and Supervision

Regular visitation is made to all cases under guardianship and under supervision at home. The number of guardianship cases remains very much the same, actually a reduction of 2 during the year. As the National Assistance Board now make any necessary grant to mental defectives who whilst residing at home need financial assistance, it is not now necessary to deal with such cases by guardianship orders. The total number of supervision cases has risen by 6, the total increase is small owing to a number of cases who have proved their ability to fend for themselves being released from supervision during the year.

### OCCUPATION AND TRAINING FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Suitable cases attend the Occupation Centre maintained by the Guardianship Society at the Grace Eyre Woodhead Memorial, Old Shoreham Road, Hove.

The Junior Centre is full time and the children are provided with meals and milk. A special bus is used to convey the children to and from the Centre. The Senior Centres are on a part-time basis.

The number of cases attending the Centres was 17 children and 10 adults. Several other cases were given a trial during the year but were found unsuitable for retention at the Centre.

## BRIGHTON CORPORATION WATERWORKS

Mr. F. N. Green, Waterworks Engineer

1. The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. To augment existing supplies, work has continued on the driving of new headings at Mile Oak Pumping Station.

2. Bacteriological examinations were made of both Raw and Treated waters at weekly intervals in the Department's laboratory, except in certain instances where bacterial pollution was present in the raw waters when samples of both Raw and Chlorinated waters were examined daily. Five samples only have been examined at the Public Health Laboratory during the year, four of these being taken from Patcham Pumping Station on the 6th June and one from Balsdean on the 8th June. The number of Raw and Treated water samples examined from each Pumping Station, together with the results, are given below :

			No. of Samples Examined	No. showing presence of Coliform Organisms in 100 ml. or less	No. showing presence of Faecal Coli in 100 ml. or less	No. showing Presumptive Test negative in 100 ml.
<b>BALSDEAN P.S.</b>						
Raw	...	...	42	2	1	40
Chlorinated	...	...	36	0	0	36
<b>FALMER P.S.</b>						
Raw	...	...	82	26	14	56
Chlorinated	...	...	55	0	0	55
<b>PATCHAM P.S.</b>						
Raw	...	...	95	47	45	48
Chlorinated	...	...	86	4	4	82
<b>GOLDSTONE P.S.</b>						
Raw	...	...	45	12	0	33
Chlorinated	...	...	25	0	0	25
Ozonised	...	...	20	0	0	20
<b>MILE OAK P.S.</b>						
Raw	...	...	49	36	28	13
Chlorinated	...	...	48	0	0	48
<b>MILE OAK (NEW WINDING SHAFT)</b>						
Raw	...	...	49	23	19	26
Chlorinated	...	...	42	0	0	42
<b>SHOREHAM P.S.</b>						
Raw	...	...	42	12	7	30
Chlorinated	...	...	119	0	0	119

Colony counts on Agar at 22° and 37°C. on the Raw waters showed some variation throughout the year, but were mainly of a low order. A complete chemical and mineral examination of each of the Raw waters was made in April, 1951, and abbreviated chemical examinations were carried out on most of the weekly samples of raw water during the first six months of the year. Copies of the reports on the chemical and mineral examinations of each of the Raw waters are appended.

In addition to the examination of the above samples, 1,325 daily samples have been bacteriologically examined. These samples have been taken from Goldstone Pumping Station and from four fixed points on the district covering the water supplied by each of the major Pumping Stations. The results of these examinations have shown the water on the district to be of a high order of purity.

Bacteriological examinations have also been carried out on 269 samples of water from the various service reservoirs.

A total of 2,508 samples have been examined in the Department's laboratory during the year.

3. Since all the water is obtained from the chalk, there is little likelihood of any plumbago-solvent action, and no evidence of such action has been seen.

4. Under the special powers relating to Brighton water supplies, chlorination of all the water is not normally practised. In the event, however, of evidence of bacterial pollution being brought to light, chlorination of the affected water is immediately carried out and, in addition, a survey of the catchment area is carried out in an effort to locate the cause of the contamination. Chlorination is also practised at times of heavy rainfall as a precautionary measure.

5. The particulars of the number of dwelling-houses and the population supplied from public water mains (a) direct to the houses and (b) by means of standpipes are given below :

Town	Supply		Population
	(a) Direct	(b) Standpipe	
Brighton County Borough ...	43,309	Nil	156,440
Hove Borough ...	19,205	Nil	69,435
Portslade U.D.C. ...	4,118	Nil	13,572
Southwick U.D.C. ...	3,523	Nil	10,718
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.C. ...	3,936	Nil	13,052
Lancing (Worthing R.D.C.) ...	4,216	Nil	12,672
Telscombe } ...	591		2,016
Falmer } Chailey R.D.C. ...	57	Nil	135
Stanmer }	38	Nil	80

#### RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF WATER

From BALSDEAN P.S. (RAW). Sample taken by G. Godfrey on 18th April, 1951

##### Bacteriological Examination

BACTERIA. Colonies per ml.	BACTERIUM COLI.	
Nutrient Agar at 20°C. 3 days ...	208	Presumptive Test ... Absent
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 1 day ...	0	Confirmatory Tests ... Absent
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 2 days ...	0	

##### Physical Characters

COLOUR (Burgess)	...	...	—	TASTE	...	...	... Normal
TURBIDITY	...	...	...	Clear	ODOUR	...	... Nil

##### Chemical Analysis (Expressed in Parts per 1,000,000)

pH.	...	...	...	7.3	Silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ )	...	...	8.4
Alkalinity ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	...	...	...	178.0	Aluminium (Al)	...	...	
Chlorides (Cl)	...	...	...	31.3	Calcium (Ca)	...	...	80.87
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.016	Magnesium (Mg)	...	...	4.50
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.005	Sodium (Na)	...	...	17.33
Oxidised Nitrogen	...	...	...	6.80	Sulphate ( $\text{SO}_4$ )	...	...	12.47
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C.)	...	...	...	0.120	Total Iron (Fe)	...	...	0.016
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	178.0	Dissolved Iron (Fe)	...	...	
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	36.0	Manganese (Mn)	...	...	Nil
Total Hardness	...	...	...	214.0	Zinc (Zn)	...	...	
Total Solids (dried at 180°C.)	...	...	...	296.0	Copper (Cu)	...	...	
Free ( $\text{CO}_2$ )	...	...	...	12.2	Lead (Pb)	...	...	

##### Remarks

##### PROBABLE COMBINATION OF MINERAL CONSTITUENTS

Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	178.00
Calcium Sulphate	...	...	...	17.66
Calcium Chloride	...	...	...	13.12
Magnesium Chloride	...	...	...	17.64
Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	15.71
Sodium Nitrate	...	...	...	41.26
Silicates	...	...	...	8.40

TOTAL ... 291.79

From FALMER P.S. (RAW). Sample taken by G. Godfrey on 17th April, 1951

*Bacteriological Examination*

BACTERIA. Colonies per ml.	BACTERIUM COLI.
Nutrient Agar at 20°C. 3 days ...	4
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 1 day ...	0·75
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 2 days ...	2

*Physical Characters*

COLOUR (Burgess)	TASTE	ODOUR	Normal
TURBIDITY ...	Clear	...	Nil

*Chemical Analysis (Expressed in Parts per 1,000,000)*

pH. ...	7·2	Silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) ...	7·4
Alkalinity ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) ...	208·0	Aluminium (Al) ...	
Chlorides (Cl) ...	32·0	Calcium (Ca) ...	92·50
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	0·010	Magnesium (Mg) ...	4·75
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	Nil	Sodium (Na) ...	20·48
Oxidised Nitrogen ...	7·0	Sulphate ( $\text{SO}_4$ ) ...	16·53
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C.)	0·052	Total Iron (Fe) ...	Nil
Temporary Hardness ...	208·0	Dissolved Iron (Fe) ...	
Permanent Hardness ...	51·7	Manganese (Mn) ...	Nil
Total Hardness ...	259·7	Zinc (Zn) ...	
Total Solids (dried at 180°C.) ...	339·0	Copper (Cu) ...	
Free ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) ...	21·2	Lead (Pb) ...	

*Remarks PROBABLE COMBINATION OF MINERAL CONSTITUENTS*

Calcium Carbonate ...	208·00
Calcium Sulphate ...	23·42
Calcium Chloride ...	6·67
Magnesium Chloride ...	18·62
Sodium Chloride ...	22·88
Sodium Nitrate ...	42·47
Silicates ...	7·40
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>329·46</b>

From PATCHAM P.S. (RAW). Sample taken by G. Godfrey on 17th April, 1951

*Bacteriological Examination*

BACTERIA. Colonies per ml.	BACTERIUM COLI.
Nutrient Agar at 20°C. 3 days ...	0·75
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 1 day ...	0·5
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 2 days ...	1

*Physical Characters*

COLOUR (Burgess)	TASTE	ODOUR	Normal
TURBIDITY ...	Clear	...	Nil

*Chemical Analysis (Expressed in Parts per 1,000,000)*

pH. ...	7·3	Silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) ...	8·4
Alkalinity ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) ...	170·0	Aluminium (Al) ...	
Chlorides (Cl) ...	22·2	Calcium (Ca) ...	76·42
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	Nil	Magnesium (Mg) ...	3·75
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	Nil	Sodium (Na) ...	11·72
Oxidised Nitrogen ...	4·90	Sulphate ( $\text{SO}_4$ ) ...	12·58
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C.)	0·56	Total Iron (Fe) ...	0·026
Temporary Hardness ...	170·0	Dissolved Iron (Fe) ...	
Permanent Hardness ...	36·0	Manganese (Mn) ...	Nil
Total Hardness ...	206·0	Zinc (Zn) ...	
Total Solids (dried at 180°C.) ...	275·5	Copper (Cu) ...	
Free ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) ...	13·4	Lead (Pb) ...	

*Remarks PROBABLE COMBINATION OF MINERAL CONSTITUENTS*

Calcium Carbonate ...	170·03
Calcium Sulphate ...	17·82
Calcium Chloride ...	8·72
Magnesium Chloride ...	14·70
Sodium Chloride ...	9·37
Sodium Nitrate ...	29·74
Silicates ...	8·40
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>258·78</b>

From GOLDSTONE P.S. (RAW). Sample taken by E. Pratt on 16th April, 1951

*Bacteriological Examination*

BACTERIA. Colonies per ml.

Nutrient Agar at 20°C. 3 days ...	18
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 1 day ...	0
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 2 days ...	0

BACTERIUM COLI.

Presumptive Test :

Present in 1/5 10 ml.

Confirmatory Tests :

Absent from 100 ml.

*Physical Characters*

COLOUR (Burgess) ...	...	—
TURBIDITY ...	...	Clear

TASTE ...	...	...	Normal
ODOUR ...	...	...	Nil

*Chemical Analysis (Expressed in Parts per 1,000,000)*

pH. ...	...	7.3	Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) ...	...	10.0
Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ...	...	198.0	Aluminium (Al) ...	...	
Chlorides (Cl) ...	...	32.1	Calcium (Ca) ...	...	88.40
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	...	Nil	Magnesium (Mg) ...	...	4.62
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	...	0.010	Sodium (Na) ...	...	28.80
Oxidised Nitrogen ...	...	12.05	Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> ) ...	...	15.42
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C.)		0.144	Total Iron (Fe) ...	...	0.020
Temporary Hardness ...	...	198.0	Dissolved Iron (Fe) ...	...	
Permanent Hardness ...	...	51.0	Manganese (Mn) ...	...	Nil
Total Hardness ...	...	249.0	Zinc (Zn) ...	...	
Total Solids (dried at 180°C.) ...	...	346.0	Copper (Cu) ...	...	
Free (CO <sub>2</sub> ) ...	...	23.2	Lead (Pb) ...	...	

*Remarks*

*PROBABLE COMBINATION OF MINERAL CONSTITUENTS*

Calcium Carbonate ...	...	...	198.00
Calcium Sulphate ...	...	...	21.85
Calcium Chloride ...	...	...	7.45
Magnesium Chloride ...	...	...	18.11
Sodium Chloride ...	...	...	22.98
Sodium Nitrate ...	...	...	73.13
Silicates ...	...	...	10.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	...		<b>351.52</b>

From MILE OAK CONTRACT (RAW). Sample taken by E. Pratt on 16th April, 1951

*Bacteriological Examination*

BACTERIA. Colonies per ml.

Nutrient Agar at 20°C. 3 days ...	48
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 1 day ...	0
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 2 days ...	0

BACTERIUM COLI.

Presumptive Test ...

Absent

Confirmatory Tests ...

Absent

*Physical Characters*

COLOUR (Burgess) ...	...	—
TURBIDITY ...	...	Clear

TASTE ...	...	...	Normal
ODOUR ...	...	...	Nil

*Chemical Analysis (Expressed in Parts per 1,000,000)*

pH. ...	...	7.4	Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) ...	...	9.0
Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ...	...	173.0	Aluminium (Al) ...	...	
Chlorides (Cl) ...	...	26.0	Calcium (Ca) ...	...	79.25
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	...	0.010	Magnesium (Mg) ...	...	3.75
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	...	0.015	Sodium (Na) (Calculated)	15.44	
Oxidised Nitrogen ...	...	6.0	Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> ) ...	...	15.72
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C.)		0.156	Total Iron (Fe) ...	...	0.020
Temporary Hardness ...	...	173.0	Dissolved Iron (Fe) ...	...	
Permanent Hardness ...	...	40.8	Manganese (Mn) ...	...	Nil
Total Hardness ...	...	213.8	Zinc (Zn) ...	...	
Total Solids (dried at 180°C.) ...	...	264.0	Copper (Cu) ...	...	
Free (CO <sub>2</sub> ) ...	...	12.2	Lead (Pb) ...	...	

*Remarks*

*PROBABLE COMBINATION OF MINERAL CONSTITUENTS*

Calcium Carbonate ...	...	...	173.00
Calcium Sulphate ...	...	...	22.27
Calcium Chloride ...	...	...	9.69
Magnesium Chloride ...	...	...	14.70
Sodium Chloride ...	...	...	14.62
Sodium Nitrate ...	...	...	35.86
Silicates ...	...	...	9.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	...		<b>279.14</b>

From SHOREHAM P.S. (RAW). Sample taken by E. Pratt on 16th April, 1951

*Bacteriological Examination*

BACTERIA. Colonies per ml.	BACTERIUM COLI.
Nutrient Agar at 20°C. 3 days ...	3
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 1 day ...	0
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 2 days ...	0

*Physical Characters*

COLOUR (Burgess)	...	...	—	TASTE	...	...	...	Normal
TURBIDITY	...	...	Clear	ODOUR	...	...	...	Nil

*Chemical Analysis (Expressed in Parts per 1,000,000)*

pH.	...	...	7.3	Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	...	...	12.0
Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	...	...	185.5	Aluminium (Al)	...	...	
Chlorides (Cl)	...	...	33.0	Calcium (Ca)	...	...	86.62
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	0.020	Magnesium (Mg)	...	...	4.37
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	0.025	Sodium (Na) (Calculated)	18.81	...	
Oxidised Nitrogen	...	...	7.0	Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	...	...	17.69
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C.)	...	...	0.20	Total Iron (Fe)	...	...	0.030
Temporary Hardness	...	...	185.5	Dissolved Iron (Fe)	...	...	
Permanent Hardness	...	...	54.5	Manganese (Mn)	...	...	Nil
Total Hardness	...	...	240.0	Zinc (Zn)	...	...	
Total Solids (dried at 180°C.)	...	...	311.0	Copper (Cu)	...	...	
Free (CO <sub>2</sub> )	...	...	19.3	Lead (Pb)	...	...	

*Remarks* PROBABLE COMBINATION OF MINERAL CONSTITUENTS

Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	185.50
Calcium Sulphate	...	...	...	25.06
Calcium Chloride	...	...	...	13.99
Magnesium Chloride	...	...	...	17.13
Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	18.64
Sodium Nitrate	...	...	...	42.48
Silicates	...	...	...	12.00
			TOTAL	314.80

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. R. S. Cross, Chief Sanitary Inspector

The commencement of the year under review was fully occupied in combating an outbreak of smallpox. The staff of Sanitary Inspectors carried out the tracing of contacts, investigations into the various cases that occurred, organized the disinfection of houses and their contents, the collection of washing from laundries and homes, the collection of ration books and issue of temporary ration cards, arranged funerals and cremations, and generally acted as "field workers" for the Medical Officer of Health and his medical staff. The value of their work can be judged from the fact that out of twenty cases which occurred outside the hospital, no fewer than fourteen were found by the Inspectors when visiting contacts. The Inspectorial staff proved themselves most efficient, and it was mainly by the daily visits made by them that the spread of infection was arrested and finally eliminated.

Later in the year another concentrated effort was required of the Inspectors to combat an outbreak of para-typhoid fever in the town. This disease, introduced from outside the area, through the medium of flour confectionery, was contained in a very short time. Reference to this and other infectious disease work, including food poisoning investigations, carried out by Sanitary Inspectors, appears earlier in this report.

A great deal of work has been done in the investigation of living conditions of old people, and two applications were made for the compulsory removal of aged persons who were in need of care and attention. A report on the environmental conditions of old people was submitted to a special Committee appointed by the Mayor (Alderman E. Simms, J.P.) to co-ordinate the work of the various Corporation Departments and voluntary organizations.

It will be noted that the inspection of food, food preparing premises, and retail food shops received particular attention, but that the sampling of food was much lower than in previous years. This can be accounted for by the time that had to be spent on infectious disease work.

It is worth recording that during the year the only source of raw undesignated milk in the town changed over to pasteurized milk, and now the only milks not heat treated are the designated milks such as "Tuberculin Tested" Farm Bottled, etc. Also there has been a steady and substantial increase in the amount of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurized milk.

The presence of brucella abortus and brucella melitensis in milk was the subject of a meeting between the Director of the local Public Health Laboratory, County and County Borough Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Inspectors and Veterinary Officers representing the Ministry of Agriculture. Valuable information was exchanged and a working arrangement between all interested persons in regard to sampling and action to be taken was evolved.

A record of the visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors is included in the report, but with the gradual evolution from being concerned with sanitation to environmental hygiene, the record of and number of visits is not of primary importance. Annual reports of the future will have to contain more written matter in presenting a record of the work of the Department and statistical tables will be of secondary importance, being used to analyse or amplify the work carried out.

The year has been one of advancement and achievement in many aspects of public health, and taking an overall review, it can be stated that good progress has been made.

## SANITARY INSPECTION

In the following tables the work of the Sanitary Inspectors is stated, as far as possible, in tabular form :

*Inspections for 1951**Nature of Inspections*

Houses under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	15,170
Houses under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	1,799
Housing Department, applications	...	...	...	...	168
Section 60 P.H.A. 1936 (fire escapes)	...	...	...	...	197
Underground rooms	...	...	...	...	359
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	27
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	202
Stables	...	...	...	...	95
Abattoir for Meat Inspections (full days)	...	...	...	...	245
Knackers yards and marine stores	...	...	...	...	56
Hawkers' barrows	...	...	...	...	101
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	126
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	...	333
Schools	...	...	...	...	218
Sampling	...	...	...	...	659
Urinals and Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	195
Closets	...	...	...	...	533
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	67
Sewers and street gullies	...	...	...	...	94
Drainage—defective	...	...	...	...	576
tested	...	...	...	...	182
Yards, courts and passages	...	...	...	...	257
Animals or birds	...	...	...	...	201
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	365
Smoke abatement observations	...	...	...	...	105
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	418
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	40
Water supply	...	...	...	...	91
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	43
Interviews	...	...	...	...	2,364
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2,090
Requisitioning	...	...	...	...	39
Rag Flock Acts	...	...	...	...	82
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	...	...	...	...	229
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	18
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	159
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	414
Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	...	13
Aged persons	...	...	...	...	724
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	520

The sanitary inspections enumerated in the preceding table have been followed by the serving of notices given in the next table. A large proportion of the work is done as a result of verbal recommendations or preliminary notices.

<i>Defects</i>						<i>No. of notices served</i>
To remedy defective drainage ...	...	...	...	...	...	167
To repair roofs, walls, seats or doors of W.Cs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	124
To pave or re-pave yards, sculleries, or forecourts ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
To remove accumulations ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
To discontinue keeping animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
To provide new dustbins ...	...	...	...	...	...	170
To repair roofs ...	...	...	...	...	...	648
To hack off defective external plastering of walls and re-render ...	...	...	...	...	...	87
To render walls ...	...	...	...	...	...	31
To repair walls ...	...	...	...	...	...	34
To repair or provide rain-water guttering or piping ...	...	...	...	...	...	175
To repair defective chimneys ...	...	...	...	...	...	60
To renew or repair and paint window-frames and sashes ...	...	...	...	...	...	121
To make windows open for ventilation ...	...	...	...	...	...	23
To ventilate rooms ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
To fix air bricks in front and back walls ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
To provide sashlines ...	...	...	...	...	...	94
To lay new board floors and provide ventilation under same ...	...	...	...	...	...	38
To repair flooring of rooms and staircases, baluster-rails, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	74
To repair internal plastering of walls or ceilings ...	...	...	...	...	...	260
To cleanse rooms, bedding, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
To repair washing coppers ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
To repair fire grates ...	...	...	...	...	...	112
To supply new scullery sink with lead waste pipe ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
To renew, repair, or lengthen waste pipes of sinks ...	...	...	...	...	...	36
To provide a food store ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
To remedy other defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Number of sewer defects found and made good ...	...	...	...	...	...	33
<i>Food-preparing Premises</i>						
To cleanse rooms and yards ...	...	...	...	...	...	38
To provide ventilation ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
To provide washing facilities ...	...	...	...	...	...	103
To cleanse and repair floors ...	...	...	...	...	...	34
To cleanse and repair walls and ceilings ...	...	...	...	...	...	122
To provide adequate lighting ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
To provide constant hot water ...	...	...	...	...	...	95
To provide intervening ventilated space to W.Cs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
To cleanse apparatus, equipment, and utensils ...	...	...	...	...	...	23
To provide protected food display and storage facilities ...	...	...	...	...	...	33
To provide additional sanitary accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Legal proceedings were instituted, under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in two cases where Abatement Notices had not been complied with. In each instance the necessary works were carried out by the owner before the case came up for hearing.

Two applications were made under Section 47 (3) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to residential accommodation of aged and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions. In one case the application was granted and the person concerned was removed to a hostel.

In the other case, action was authorized by the Chairman of the Welfare Services Sub-Committee, as the old lady concerned needed urgent and immediate attention. Seven days' notice of intention to apply for an Order

had, at that time, to be given. The person died in the waiting period before an Order could be made. The revised procedure under the Amendment to the National Assistance Act (1951) will do much to reduce the risk of the formalities necessary for action delaying steps being taken to effect removal of cases detected in the future.

#### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Two operators are employed full-time on this work and two men are employed part-time on rodent control and part-time on disinfection work.

The normal sewer maintenance treatments were carried out during the year and the block control system used in all appropriate cases.

Total complaints investigated (primary visits)	...	...	...	555
Total visits made for treatment ...	...	...	...	2,120
Total premises treated ...	...	...	...	381
Survey visits ...	...	...	...	222
Holes gassed ...	...	...	...	40

#### VERMIN DISINFESTATION

521 visits were made to verminous premises and 43 notices were served upon tenants who did not cleanse their premises after verbal warnings from the Sanitary Inspector.

124 rooms in 103 houses were fumigated and fees amounting to £115. 14s. 7d. were received from the owners of these properties.

#### HOUSING

Number of houses completed during 1951 :

Private builders completed 67 dwellings, converted 19 houses into 50 flats, and converted 1 house into 2 houses.

The Corporation completed 471 houses, of which 242 were in the then area of the East Sussex County Council on the Parkside Estate at Coldean.

#### REQUISITIONING

Number of requisitioned premises	..	..	253
Families accommodated	..	..	523
Number of persons rehoused	..	adults 1,113 ; children 748	

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRESS	During 1951	Total under Slum Clearance Programme
Number of Unfit Houses in Clearance Areas demolished	...	1,022
Number of other Houses in Clearance Areas demolished	—	56
Number of Individual Unfit Houses demolished (Statutory action)	...	106
(Informal action)	...	108
Number of Individual Unfit Houses Closed but not demolished	—	8
Number of parts of dwelling houses closed	1	264
Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation by Formal action	...	514
Number of dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation by Informal action	55	1,550
Number of persons displaced from Individual Unfit Houses	8	556
Number of persons displaced from Houses in Clearance Areas	1	4,618
Number of persons displaced from parts of buildings	3	71

THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS RELATING TO SHOPS, FACTORIES,  
WORKPLACES, BAKEHOUSES, AND OUTWORKERS

*Factories Act, 1937*      VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Factories	..	..	..	..	1,399
Workplaces	..	..	..	..	225
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	177

NOTICES SERVED

Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1)	..	..	..	..	39
Unreasonable temperature (Sec. 3)	..	..	..	..	6
Inadequate ventilation (Sec. 4)	..	..	..	..	13
Insufficient sanitary conveniences (Sec. 7)	..	..	..	..	8
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	19
Sanitary conveniences not for separate sexes	..	..	..	..	1

*Shops Act, 1950*

Visits and inspections	..	..	..	..	18,124
Warnings served in respect of non-compliance with various Sections of the Act	..	..	..	..	964

*Legal Proceedings*

Proceedings were instituted under the Shops Act, 1950, against shopkeepers, resulting in one fine of 60/- for failure to comply with the General Closing Hours (Section 6).

Two fines of 40/- and two fines of £5 for failing to comply with Sunday Closing under Section 47.

*Petitions*

Three applications were received and two Orders were made under Section 42 of the Shops Act, 1950, in respect of exhibitions.

Six Orders were made under Sections 40 and 41 for traders on the Palace and West Piers, and in the central area of the town. Fancy goods, toys, stationery, postcards, photographs, fruit, flowers, greengrocery, and ice cream were the commodities affected by these Orders.

The Brighton (Fishing Tackle) Sunday Exemption Order was amended by the issue of a new Order.

An Order was made under Section 2 (7) providing for earlier closing of shops during the winter months.

Under Section 40, a general Order was made for a period two weeks prior to Christmas, suspending the obligation to close on the weekly half-holiday.

*Theatres and Cinemas*

372 visits were made to places of public entertainment during the year. Contraventions of licence conditions were noted and tests were made in regard to the efficiency of the ventilation in both cinemas and theatres.

## FOOD

5,580 visits have been made during the year to premises where food is prepared, stored, or sold, as follows :

Butchers' shops	...	...	785	Other food shops	...	...	775
Fish shops	...	...	244	Restaurants, hotel and café			
Grocers' shops	...	...	720	kitchens	...	...	1,116
Flour confectionery	...	...	350	Bakehouses	...	...	284
Sugar Confectionery	...	...	349	Other food factories		...	200
Stalls and vehicles	...	...	191	Ice cream premises		...	566

Codes of Practice have been agreed with each food trade and there has been a general improvement in the hygienic standards of the premises.

*Clean Food Exhibition*

In conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, a Clean Food Exhibition was held for a period of one week and was opened by the Rt. Hon. Maurice Webb, M.P., who was Minister of Food. During the week 40,000 people visited the Exhibition and 6,000 attended the film show arranged in conjunction with the Central Office of Information. The stands in the Exhibition were allocated to local trade associations, who gave their enthusiastic co-operation in arranging very fine displays. The Exhibition was an undoubted success. The local trade associations taking part asked for a similar Exhibition to be an annual or bi-ennial event.

*By-laws*

By-laws made under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, came into operation on 18th June. The requirements are being implemented on the basis of long-term policy. The immediate matters being dealt with are the protection of foodstuffs and the minimum amount of handling by persons engaged in the preparation and service of food. Under the by-laws tongs, scoops, or similar appliances, have to be used whenever practicable, and their use, especially in bakers' shops, is being enforced. Also included in the by-laws is a prohibition of smoking or spitting whilst handling, wrapping, or delivering food which is not pre-packed or otherwise protected by a suitable cover.

The catering arrangements at the Brighton Race Course have received particular attention. In some stands, permanent arrangements have been made for the preparation and serving of food, but in the cheaper enclosures and on the "free course" the serving of foodstuffs is carried on from vehicles. Special arrangements have to be made by the owners of the vehicles, and a supply of hot and cold water is insisted upon. Arrangements are in hand to have permanent buildings erected in all the cheaper enclosures and the arrangements on the free course are being improved.

*Damage by Pests Act, 1949*

40 visits were made to food premises in connection with infestations by mice and other vermin. All cases were dealt with successfully.

*Ice Cream Premises*

There were 19 premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream, 17 for heat-treated mix, and 2 for complete cold mix. All were visited regularly, and when two successive samples were placed in Grade III or IV, process sampling was carried out and advice given.

After the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, came into operation, 34 samples were submitted for analysis. Four were reported as being below the standard required. One sample was from a mix prepared before the standards came into force, but subsequent samples from these premises

proved to be in order. One sample was taken, by request, from an experimental mix and was deficient in sucrose; the mix formula was adjusted. Two samples were deficient in milk solids not fat. This mix had been fortified by the addition of lactose, but the amount of lactose cannot be demonstrated by chemical analysis. The manufacturer was not aware of this fact, and the mix formula was adjusted. The general standard of ice cream, both bacteriological and chemical, is very satisfactory.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938

##### *Milk*

Samples analysed : Formal, 6 ; Informal, 42.

Twelve samples were reported as deficient in solids not fat, and one sample was found to be deficient in fats and solids not fat.

In all but the latter case the deficiencies were very small and the Public Analyst reported that no adulteration nor abstraction had taken place.

In the remaining case, formal samples were taken at the dairy and "appeal to the cow" samples were obtained at the producer's farm. The results, in all cases, were satisfactory.

One sample of Channel Island Milk, although complying with the standards laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, was below the limits set for Channel Island Milk by the Milk (Control and Maximum Prices) Order 1947, there being a deficiency of 2·75% in the fat content. The case was referred to the County Milk Production Officer.

All samples were tested for preservatives and artificial colouring matter, with negative results.

The continuing co-operation of the County Milk Production Officer and the County Veterinary Officer has been most valuable.

##### *Samples of Food other than Milk*

Number of samples analysed 192, as follows :

Ice Cream	...	...	...	34	Synthetic Cream	...	...	2
Jellies	...	...	...	15	Fish and Meat Paste	...	...	4
Gelatine	...	...	...	4	Cereals	...	...	5
Jam	...	...	...	12	Tapioca	...	...	2
Cake and Pudding Mixtures	...	...	...	14	Coffee	...	...	6
Sauces and Condiments	...	...	...	27	Soft Drinks	...	...	6
Flour, Cornflour	...	...	...	12	Dried Fruits	...	...	6
Dripping	...	...	...	3	Fondant	...	...	1
Beef Suet	...	...	...	2	Icing Sugar	...	...	2
Mincemeat	...	...	...	2	Spaghetti	...	...	2
Sausages	...	...	...	8	Cheese	...	...	2
Cooked Meats	...	...	...	6	Cod Liver Oil	...	...	1
Soup	...	...	...	4	Molasses	...	...	1
Biscuits	...	...	...	3	Cake Decorations	...	...	1
Saccharin	...	...	...	1	Beans in Sauce	...	...	1
Coconut	...	...	...	2	Ground Almonds	...	...	1

A sample of dripping was found, on analysis, to be stale and tainted. The vendor was interviewed and withdrew the remaining stock from sale. Samples which have since been taken from the shop have all proved satisfactory.

The Public Analyst reported that an informal sample of liver sausage was 6% deficient in meat content. Formal samples were immediately obtained and were found to be up to standard.

A warning letter was sent to the manufacturer of peach jam which was reported as being deficient in soluble solids to the extent of 1·3%. No unsatisfactory results have since been obtained from samples of this particular brand of jam.

The microscopical examination of a cake mixture sample revealed gross contamination with mites. The vendor's stock was thoroughly examined at once and no further signs of infestation were found.

A proprietary brand of icing sugar mixture was withdrawn from sale in a chain of department stores when a sample was found to be unsatisfactory. The mixture was made up in a lead foil tube with a nozzle and was intended to be used for decorative icing purposes. No chemical change had taken place in the sample but the fat/syrup emulsion had broken down, leaving the mixture hard and completely unsuitable for its advertised purpose.

#### FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926

Thirteen visits were made to premises under the above-mentioned Act.

Two samples of fertilizers were taken and proved to be satisfactory.

One sample of Balancer Meal was taken. No guarantee was given with this sample, and the result of the analysis was communicated to the firm concerned.

#### SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Nature of Article	Number Examined	Found Satisfactory	Found Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Pasteurised Milk	120	116	4	One unsatisfactory sample came from a local dairy. A full investigation was made and the storage conditions, which had given rise to the trouble, have since been improved. Two samples which received adverse reports came from a dairy outside the Borough. The sample results were passed to the local authority concerned with a request for their action. The remaining unsatisfactory sample was taken at a small retail shop and was found to have been part of a previous day's supply.
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	39	39	—	
T.T. (Pasteurised) Channel Islands Milk	14	14	—	
T.T. (Farm Bottled) Milk	48	47	1	The sample found unsatisfactory was bottled outside the Borough. The case was referred to the County Milk Production Officer.
T.T. (Farm Bottled) Channel Islands Milk	8	8	—	
Sterilised Milk ...	1	1	—	
Ice Cream ...	31	24	7	24 in Grades I and II 7 in Grades III and IV
Yoghourt ...	1	1	—	
Shellfish ...	8	8	—	

#### Milk

The results obtained from the examination of specially designated milks during the year have continued to be consistently good.

## EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI

Twenty-nine samples of milk were submitted for biological examination, of the guinea pigs inoculated two showed typical tuberculous lesions on post mortem examination. The milk supply concerned was, at that time, being pasteurised, but it was considered necessary to ensure that pasteurisation was continued ; consequently formal notice was served on the producer under Article 20, Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, requiring the milk to be heat treated. The notice, served on 25th June, was not withdrawn until 21st December, 1951. The County Veterinary Officer and the farmer concerned were notified and the affected cows were located and slaughtered.

All samples were examined for *Brucella Abortus* and three gave positive results. The herds concerned were in country districts outside Brighton, and the information was therefore passed to the County Veterinary Officer for his attention and the County Medical Officer was notified.

## ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR

*For the Ministry of Food:*

Cattle, 20,390 ; Calves, 8,484 ; Sheep, 20,730 ; Pigs, 6,614.

*For Private Individuals:*

Calves, 1 ; Sheep, 1 ; Goats, 15 ; Pigs, 126.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep and Goats	Pigs
Number inspected ... ... ...	20,390	8,485	20,746	6,740
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>				
Whole carcases condemned ...	11	62	6	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ... ...	12,185	16	1,884	168
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ... ... ...	59.81	.92	9.11	2.72
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcases condemned ...	108	26	—	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ... ...	3,283	4	—	335
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	16.63	.35	—	5.13

Total weight of edible meat and offals condemned at the Abattoir during 1951  
205 tons. 5 cwts. 14 lbs.

FOODSTUFFS FROM MARKETS AND SHOPS SURRENDERED  
FOR CONDEMNATION

Baby Food	...	...	278	tins	Junket	...	...	...	65	pkts.
Bacon	...	...	498	lbs.	Jam and Marmalade	...	300	tins		
Beef	...	...	1080	lbs.	Lemon Cheese	...	...	8	lbs.	
Biscuits	...	...	1364½	lbs.	Lemon Crystals	...	...	61	jars	
Butter and Margarine	...	...	62½	lbs.	Macaroni	...	...	72	pkts.	
Cakes	...	...	226		Meat (tinned)	...	...	7681	tins	
Cake and Pudding Mix.	...	430		pkts.	Milk (tinned)	...	...	3193	tins	
Carrots	...	...	60	lbs.	Mincemeat	...	...	14	jars	
Cereals	...	...	301	pkts.	Button	...	...	663¾	lbs.	
Cheese	...	...	275½	lbs.	Mustard	...	...	3	tins	
Cheese (tinned)	...	...	690	tins	Nuts	...	...	14	lbs.	
Cheese Spread	...	...	1369	pkts.	Paste	...	...	60	jars	
Chicken (tinned)	...	...	92	tins	Pears	...	...	320	lbs.	
Chickens and Turkeys	...	20			Pickles	...	...	60	jars	
Chitterlings	...	...	16	cwts.	Pigs' Feet	...	...	1	cwt.	
Chocolate Spread	...	1	ctn.		Pork	...	...	60¾	lbs.	
Christmas Puddings	...	59			Potatoes	...	...	101	sacks	
Coconut Ice	...	...	121	lbs.	Poultry	...	...	414¼	lbs.	
Coconut (dessicated)	...	4	pkts.		Preserves	...	...	467	tins	
Coffee	...	...	37	tins	Puddings	...	...	164		
Confectionery	...	...	215	lbs.	Rabbits	...	...	37		
Cordial	...	...	2	botts.	Rice	...	...	114	lbs.	
Corned Beef	...	...	72¾	lbs.	Salad Cream and Sauces	...	433	jars		
Cream	...	...	7	ctns.	Salt	...	...	25	lbs.	
Eggs	...	...	149	doz.	Sandwich Spread	...	90	tins		
Fish (wet)	...	...	2946½	stone	Sausages (tinned)	...	8	tins		
(dried)	...	...	574	stone	Sausages	...	3462½	lbs.		
(tinned)	...	...	995	tins	Semolina	...	48	lbs.		
Fish Spread	...	...	151	tins	Shellfish	...	118½	stone		
Fish Cakes	...	...	60		Soup	...	1595	tins		
Flour	...	...	209½	lbs.	Suet	...	1	pkt.		
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	453	pkts.	Syrup	...	2	tins		
Fruit and Fruit Juice	...	6090	tins		Tea	...	...	¼	lb.	
Fruit (Fresh)	...	96	cases		Tomato Juice	...	9	tins		
Gravy Powder	...	...	16	pkts.	Tripe (Home Killed)	...	20	lbs.		
Ham (tinned)	...	13174½	lbs.		Tripe (Imported)	...	10	bags		
Ham and Cooked Meats	...	2428	lbs.		Vegetables	...	5513	tins		
Icing Sugar	...	...	368	tubes	Vinegar	...	39	botts.		
Icing Sugar	...	...	8	pkts.	Yeast	...	177	lbs.		
Jellies	...	...	85	pkts.						

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

### *Tuberculosis Order of 1938*

Under the above Order, five premises were reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer as result of finding congenital tuberculosis in five calves slaughtered at the Brighton Abattoir. As a consequence of visits and inspections of the herds, four cows were destroyed and one investigation produced negative results.

Upon post-mortem examination, three cows were found to be affected with advanced tuberculosis within the meaning of the Order, one cow had tuberculosis, but not in an advanced stage.

### *Swine Fever Order of 1950*

One outbreak of swine fever was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This outbreak was on a smallholding which carried thirty-three pigs. Only one of the pigs was affected with fever.

Other investigations involving the post-mortem examinations of seven pigs that had died on smallholdings were carried out during the year and no evidence of contagious disease was found.

### *Regulation of Movements of Swine Order of 1951*

All swine arriving on premises in Brighton are visited during the prescribed period by Police Officers. Warning letters were sent to two pigkeepers. Seventy visits were made by the Inspector of the Local Authority, on request, because of suspicious illness, and eleven pigs were slaughtered at the Brighton Abattoir within the prescribed period.

### *Transit of Horses Order, 1951*

Information concerning this new Order was given to the local firm of horse carriers.

### *Foot-and-Mouth (Controlled Areas) Order, 1938*

One hundred and twenty-three licences for the movement of animals were issued under this Order.

### *Sheep Scab Order of 1938*

Two notifications of intention to dip sheep were notified to the Police and a Police Officer was present at the sheep-dipping to ensure that the Regulations of the above-mentioned Order were complied with.

### *Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933*

Twenty-four slaughtermen were holding licences on 31st December, 1951.

### *Movement of Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1950*

All cases of sudden death in poultry, suggestive of fowl pest, were investigated under the above-mentioned Order and domestic poultry keepers co-operated with the Department. Fifty-two visits were made for this purpose, but in no case was fowl pest confirmed.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER  
W. S. PARKER  
M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.I.H., D.P.H.

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1951

SCHOOL CLINIC,

SUSSEX STREET, BRIGHTON.

August, 1952.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my first report as School Medical Officer. The period covers the last three months of office of my old chief and predecessor, Dr. Rutherford Cramb, who retired on March 31st, 1951, after 31 years with the Brighton Corporation, which included 19 years in the School Health Service. The staff join me in wishing him many happy years of retirement.

The value of the statistics in a report of this kind is the picture of contrast over a period of years. In future reports it will be possible to indicate various changes by using the figures of a five-year period. Without such a comparison it is not possible to indicate progress.

I have to draw attention to the outbreak of dysentery at a Brighton school in April, 1951, which was associated with lack of adequate facilities for personal hygiene among the scholars. As a result of this outbreak a survey was made of the washing and toilet facilities of the municipal schools. In thirty-five schools some defect or inadequacy was found either by lack of facilities or because of some local arrangement which made towels or soap not conveniently available. A report has been made to the appropriate Sub-Committee.

One matter which must be constantly given attention if the School Medical Officer is to carry out his statutory duty to the Education Authority efficiently is the problem of first-aid in schools. I hope to be able to present a report on this subject when I have surveyed the facilities available and the training and knowledge of this subject among those members of the staff who are required to give help. It cannot be emphasized too much that early efficient treatment will reduce the risk of complications from an injury and so will aid a scholar by cutting down the subsequent period of absence from school. Such preventive action is at once good medicine and in the best educational interests of the schoolchild.

Owing to the outbreak of smallpox at the beginning of the year there was dislocation in the work of the School Health Service. The School Clinic in Sussex Street was used as a centre for vaccination and some 30,000 people were vaccinated in all. It was some time before the normal school medical work was resumed. As a result, inspection figures are generally smaller than in the previous year.

The arrangement for x-raying school leavers at the Mass Radiography Unit continued. There is no doubt that this is a vital service for school leavers and the response was excellent ; 876 boys and 687 girls attended.

A feature of the year's work was the remarkable reduction in the figures for scabies, there being less than half the previous year's number.

The arrangements with local hospitals continued as before.

It will be noted that throughout the report various suggestions are made to bring the service up to its maximum effectiveness.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the loyal support of the staff of the School Health Service during this initial period of my appointment.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. PARKER,

*School Medical Officer.*

## MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951

### EDUCATION COMMITTEE

**Chairman : Councillor G. Fitzgerald**

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN E. SIMMS, J.P.)	COUNCILLOR J. A. TREVELYAN LEAK
ALDERMAN T. P. CULLEN	,, H. J. ROBBINS
,, S. DAVEY	,, A. J. SADLER
,, MISS D. E. STRINGER	,, J. C. SHERROTT
,, C. H. TYSON, B.SC.	,, MISS E. M. SHORT
COUNCILLOR D. S. Y. BAKER	,, MISS J. M. K. SIMMONS, M.A.
,, A. E. BASSETT	MR. F. DAY
,, MRS. A. H. BEVIS	MR. E. W. R. EDE
,, W. H. G. BUTTON	MRS. S. FOWLER
,, B. A. CRABB	MR. G. T. HEAD
,, MRS. E. M. HIDER	MR. T. A. MARKHAM
,, A. KENMURE	MRS. M. G. MILLS
,, H. W. KING	MR. A. L. PERKINS
,, E. W. KIPPIN	THE REV. CANON F. N. ROBATHAN
	MRS. L. D. SCAPING

### SCHOOLS SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

**Chairman : Mr. E. W. R. Ede**

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN E. SIMMS, J.P.)	COUNCILLOR ROBBINS
COUNCILLOR MRS. BEVIS	,, MISS SHORT
,, BUTTON	MR. DAY
,, FITZGERALD	MRS. FOWLER
,, MRS. HIDER	MR. HEAD
,, LEAK	MRS. SCAPING
	MISS WARMINGTON

### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT BRANCH SUB-COMMITTEE

**Chairman : Councillor W. H. G. Button**

ALDERMAN MISS D. E. STRINGER	MR. EDE
COUNCILLOR BUTTON	MR. HEAD
,, FITZGERALD	MR. MARKHAM
,, MISS SHORT	MR. POTTER
MISS BLACKMAN	MRS. TILNEY
MR. BOX	MISS WARMINGTON
MR. DAY	

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

### Medical Officers

W. S. PARKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.I.H., D.P.H., School Medical Officer (from 1/4/51).

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., School Medical Officer (to 31/3/51).

I. D. M. NELSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Deputy School Medical Officer (from 1/10/51).

L. B. PETERS, M.B., B.S., Senior Assistant School Medical Officer.

I. M. G. BISSET, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant School Medical Officer.

L. D. WILLIAMS, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer.

J. A. CHOLMELEY, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon (part-time).

### Dental Officers

D. MACKAY, L.D.S., Senior Dental Surgeon (from 8/10/51).

B. A. RILOT, L.D.S., R.C.S., Assistant Dental Surgeon.

D. M. MORONEY, L.D.S., R.C.S., Temporary Assistant Dental Surgeon (11/6/51 to 22/9/51).

M. GARFIELD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., R.C.S., Part-time Assistant Dental Surgeon (to 30/11/51).

L. G. MOREY, L.D.S., R.C.S., Part-time Assistant Dental Surgeon (to 30/11/51).

PAULINE OSIS, D.D.D., Assistant Dental Surgeon (from 1/12/51).

### Speech Clinic

Miss J. ASHDOWN, L.C.S.T.

### Orthopaedic Clinic

Miss J. M. GOLDSMITH, M.C.S.P., Physio-therapist.

### School Nurses

Miss E. DENT, Senior School Nurse

Mrs. M. PARKER

Miss V. M. BURR

Miss M. J. RAFFERTY

Miss E. M. LEWIS

### Clerical Staff

Mr. F. N. WRIGHT

Miss P. DAVIS

Miss V. I. NANSCAWEN

Mrs. M. ANSCOMBE (Orthopaedic Clerk to  
1/12/51)

### Dental Attendants

Miss D. SILVER

Miss D. MARSHALL (from 9/4/51)

Miss B. CHILDS

### Schools Maintained by the Authority

The following summary shows the number of schools maintained by the Brighton Education Authority and the attendance of children thereat during the year ended midsummer 1951 :

	No. of Schools	Average No. on Registers	Average Attendance
County Secondary .. .. ..	15	6,344	5,705
Voluntary Secondary .. .. ..	1	251	216
County Primary .. .. ..	32	9,692	8,341
Voluntary Primary .. .. ..	14	2,693	2,334
 Totals .. .. ..	 62	 18,980	 16,596
Hollingdean Day Special School ..	1	97	84
Nursery Schools .. .. ..	2	93	73
Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School .. .. ..	1	510*	473

\*Of these, 243 pupils belong to Brighton, 258 to East Sussex, and 9 to other Education Authorities.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION

Routine medical inspection was carried out under the scheme laid down by the Ministry. The total number of children inspected was 5,676, the figure for the previous year was 7,047. The groups inspected were :

(a) Children inspected as soon as possible after the date of admission to a maintained school for the first time ..	1,926
(b) Children inspected during the last year of their attendance at a maintained Primary School .. .. .. ..	1,376
(c) Children inspected during the last year of their attendance at a maintained Secondary School .. .. .. ..	1,252
 Others .. .. .. ..	 Total .. .. .. ..
	4,554
	1,122
	 Grand Total ..
	5,676

The percentage of children found to require treatment was : Group (a), 33.12 ; Group (b), 17.8 ; Group (c), 13.41 ; Others, 15.32%. 185 new cases of defective vision were found at the routine medical inspections.

The attendance of parents at school medical inspection varies between the age groups. 89% of parents attend the initial examination of entrants; 62% attend the intermediate examination and 14% attend the medical examination of school-leavers.

### Location of Clinics

Central School Clinic, Sussex Street, Brighton .. .. .. ..	Mornings and Afternoons
Moulsecoomb Branch Clinic (Moulsecoomb Senior Boys' School). Minor ailments .. .. .. ..	Thursday afternoons
Whitehawk Branch Clinic (Whitehawk Senior Boys' School). Minor ailments .. .. .. ..	Friday afternoons
Patcham Branch Clinic (Patcham Infants' School). Minor ailments ..	Alternate Wednesday afternoons
Carden Branch Clinic (Carden Infants' School). Minor ailments .. ..	Alternate Wednesday afternoons

*Number of Attendances at Clinics.* (The figures in brackets here, and throughout the Report, are the corresponding figures for 1950.)

## At Central School Clinic:

28,042 (26,104) made by 9,840 (8,482) children.

At Moulsecoomb Branch Clinic:

497 (533) , , 229 (234) ,

### At Whitehawk Branch Clinic:

453 (291) , , , 210 (182) ,

At Patcham and Carden Branch Clinics:

79 (99) , , , 67 (62) ,

### *Other Particulars*

## Special inspections at Clinic and Schools by Medical

Staff .. .. .. .. .. .. 4,855 (5,235)

Reinspections at Clinic and Schools by Medical Staff 11,510 (15,202)

Attendance of parents at inspections .. .. 2,868 (3,763)

Refusals of medical inspection .. .. .. 13 (16)

Visits to School Departments by School Nurses .. 429 (345)

Cleanliness examinations of children in school by

Nurses .. .. .. .. .. 59,358 (57,444)

## MEDICAL TREATMENT

Defect	No. of Children Treated	Re-examinations	Total Attendances	Discharged
External Eye :				
Blepharitis ...	39 (63)	73 (168)	112 (231)	34 (51)
Conjunctivitis ...	131 (151)	437 (467)	568 (618)	120 (125)
Others ...	135 (224)	342 (514)	477 (738)	129 (204)
Ear :				
Earache ...	243 (354)	514 (679)	757 (933)	224 (242)
Otorrhoea ...	65 (120)	286 (518)	351 (638)	42 (88)
Deafness ...	23 (15)	17 (18)	40 (33)	19 (12)
Skin :				
Ringworm, scalp ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ body ...	14 (8)	41 (18)	55 (26)	13 (5)
Scabies ...	31 (84)	31 (84)	62 (168)	31 (84)
Impetigo ...	138 (154)	374 (289)	512 (441)	126 (122)
Miscellaneous ...	1,636 (1,986)	3,860 (4,510)	5,496 (6,496)	1,327 (1,510)
Other skin ...	499 (188)	1,281 (321)	1,780 (509)	250 (161)
Orthopaedic ...	1,324 (1,200)	6,088 (9,213)	7,412 (10,413)	217 (234)
Speech ...	162 (102)	2,055 (2,214)	2,217 (2,316)	66 (68)
Visual ...	308	Referred to National Health Service		

## *Tonsil and Adenoid Operations*

The arrangement with the Brighton General Hospital for removal of tonsils and adenoids came to an end in May, 1951. From the beginning of the year up to that time, operations were carried out on 315 children. After the arrangements were centralized at the Sussex Throat and Ear Hospital, a further 108 operations were performed, making a total of 423 operations altogether in the year.

This represents a big reduction on the number of operations in 1950, which was 862. The number of children recommended for tonsillectomy in the school year 1950 was 773. In the school year 1949 the figure was 992.

### *Visual Defects*

308 children were found to be suffering from defective vision without squint, 185 being discovered at routine medical inspection and 123 at the Inspection Clinics. As before, these cases were referred to the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services under the National Health Service Act for treatment.

In the course of the year, 132 children were found to be suffering from squints, with or without demonstrable defective vision. These cases were referred to specialists at the Sussex Eye Hospital.

Children suffering from squint made 905 attendances to see the Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Sussex Eye Hospital, 334 children had spectacles prescribed, and 120 children made 3,875 attendances at the orthoptic treatment centre : 79 children had operative treatment.

There is little doubt that the establishment of a comprehensive ophthalmic service at the School Clinic would confer an inestimable benefit upon the schoolchildren of this town. It would enable the ophthalmic surgeon to have all the child's medical records at hand and the resources of the school health service to help him. It would also enable records to be kept far more accurately than is at present possible. It would also mean that children were treated at the more familiar building of the school clinic, instead of having to attend an out-patient department of a hospital where they have to await their turn with patients of all ages.

### *Cardiac Clinic*

The arrangement whereby children suspected of having heart disease are referred to the Cardiologist at the Sussex County Hospital continued as before. 86 new cases were referred (34 girls and 52 boys), and 168 old cases (78 girls and 90 boys) were re-examined.

6 children were referred to Guy's Hospital and the National Heart Hospital for consideration as suitable cases for operation.

### *Plastic Surgery*

No new cases requiring plastic surgery were found during the year.

### *Skin Conditions*

A reduction in the incidence of scabies has been mentioned. This year the number was 31 cases, which is less than half of those in 1950 and a third of those in 1949. As in 1950 the majority of the cases, i.e. 13, occurred during September and October.

### *Pediculosis*

517 cases of pediculosis occurred as compared with 613 in the previous year.

In assessing an improvement in any condition, figures can be quoted to support an improvement, but more important still is the personal evidence of a nurse when she can point to certain individuals who used to be constant offenders in this respect and now give no trouble.

At the Cleansing Centre the number of attendances for treatment was :

Verminous condition .. ..	948	(920)
Scabies cases .. ..	31	(84)

The number of Cleansing Orders issued was 4.

The School Nurses made an average attendance of 6 visits to each school, and made 59,358 (57,444) examinations.

### *Handicapped Pupils*

The following shews the number of children ascertained in the various categories during the year requiring education at special schools :

(a) Blind Pupils .. .. ..	1	(—)
(b) Partially-sighted Pupils .. .. ..	4	(2)
(c) Deaf Pupils .. .. ..	2	(2)
(d) Partially-deaf Pupils .. .. ..	3	(2)
(e) Delicate Pupils .. .. ..	55	(92)
(f) Diabetic Pupils .. .. ..	—	(—)
(g) Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	22	(27)
(h) Epileptic Pupils .. .. ..	—	(1)
(i) Maladjusted Pupils .. .. ..	4	(5)
(j) Physically Handicapped Pupils ..	5	(2)
(k) Pupils suffering from Speech defects	—	(4)

9 children received tuition at home under arrangements approved by the Minister of Education, 7 being physically handicapped, 1 an epileptic, and 1 maladjusted.

In addition to the 22 children requiring education in a special school for educationally sub-normal pupils, 5 children were recommended for education in ordinary schools.

During the year the names of 26 children were recommended for notification to the Health Authority.

In connection with the above children, regulations require that an authority ascertain them as from the age of 2 years. In some cases treatment will also be the responsibility of the local Education Authority from that age. This applies particularly to deaf and blind children.

With regard to the assessment of children's hearing in school, an appropriate type of audiometer would be a valuable asset. It may be that some children do not make the progress in school which they should, due to a type of deafness which is very difficult to detect otherwise than by audiology.

Handicapped pupils may require after-care when they leave school. The provision of training of a more specific nature can often mean that a child becomes economically independant.

### *Hollingdean Day Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils*

In 1951, 22 children left, 21 were admitted.

Number on register on December 31st, 1951, 101.

### *Speech Clinic*

During 1951 the number of children referred for speech therapy has steadily increased, with the result that there is now a minimum delay of 5-9 months before a child comes for treatment. There are 51 children now waiting. Figures of waiting children and a school population of over 19,000 would justify two whole-time speech therapists.

For the majority of patients the delay means 9 months longer before they can begin to tackle their handicap, for even quite young children are aware of their speech defect as such. This is hardly surprising when one remembers that the child is frustrated in his every attempt to communicate

with other people ; he must often suffer the humiliation of not being understood by his teachers, of ridicule from his school fellows, and teasing by his brothers and sisters, in consequence of which he may show his frustration in temper-tantrums, extreme timidity, or "showing off" to excess.

Parents these days are well aware of the strain which a speech defect puts upon their child and are more than anxious to do what they can to help him. Often they come to the clinic themselves to ask for treatment for their child, and one hears many times stories similar to that of the mother of a child who stammered badly and who brought him in the hope that he might begin treatment straight away, saying that he was in such distress about his speech that he had said he would "give anything" if only he could talk properly.

Total number of new cases ..	72	(102)
Total number of cases attending ..	96	(94)
Total number of attendances ..	2,217	(2,214)
Total number of cases discharged ..	66	(68)

#### Types of cases referred during the year :

Dyslalia (faulty articulation) ..	45	(50)
Stammer .. ..	25	(24)
Cleft Palate .. ..	12	(9)
Sigmatism (lisp) .. ..	9	(6)
Nasal speech .. ..	2	(2)
Deafness .. ..	3	(1)
Dysphonia (faulty phonation) .. ..	-	(1)
Dysarthria .. ..	-	(1)

## ORTHOPAEDIC DEPARTMENT

MR. J. A. CHOLMELEY, F.R.C.S., Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

It might have been thought that with the introduction of the National Health Service the necessity for Specialist School and Welfare Clinics would soon no longer arise, but the figures of the attendances at the Brighton Orthopaedic Clinic show this to be to the contrary.

We are fortunate in having an excellently equipped department with adequate room to carry out class exercises and have an arrangement with the Education Authority by which classes are taken regularly by the physiotherapists to one of the indoor swimming baths for exercises without the distraction of the general public. These exercises have been found to be of great value in cases of poliomyelitis and spastic paralysis in particular.

I believe that segregation of child patients is desirable for several reasons, and I do consider that the addition of an occupational therapy department to the Borough Orthopaedic Clinic would be a great asset. In such a department cases of poliomyelitis, spastic paralysis, and other neuro-muscular disorders could receive treatment more efficiently than in a similar busy department of a general hospital where there is always much to distract. Such an occupational therapy department need not be very expensive to equip as complicated apparatus would not be necessary—in fact simplicity is essential in treating children. It should be staffed by a therapist who has a fondness for children and special understanding of the many problems peculiar to young people. In Brighton I consider there is an additional reason for a Children's Occupational Therapy Department associated with the schools as there is no special school for physically handicapped children for whom normal training forms a very important part of their general education.

The number of cases treated for the different Departments was :

**1. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

Number of children treated	..	..	..	1,324	(1,200)
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	7,412	(10,413)
Number discharged (not including Surgeon's cases)	..		217		(234)

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT**

Number of children treated	..	..	..	288	(211)
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	1,477	(1,304)
Number discharged (not including Surgeon's cases)	..		10		(4)

**HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

Number of patients treated	..	..	..	6	(4)
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	172	(192)
Number discharged	..	..	..	—	(—)

**TUBERCULOUS CASES**

Number of patients treated	..	..	..	2	(2)
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	64	(33)
Number discharged	..	..	..	—	(—)

**2. SURGEON'S CLINICS**

Number of clinics (2 sessions)	..	..	..	12	(12)
Number of new cases ref. from School Clinic	..			80	(68)
Number of new cases ref. from M. & C. W. Department				59	(63)
Number of re-examinations	..	..	..	496	(460)

**3. BREATHING EXERCISES AFTER THE REMOVAL OF TONSILS  
AND ADENOIDS**

Number of patients attended	..	..	..	287	(494)
Number of attendances	..	..	..	376	(610)

**4. SWIMMING BATH EXERCISES**

Number of sessions	..	..	..	19	(24)
Number of patients	..	..	..	49	(58)
Number of attendances	..	..	..	355	(513)

**5. IN-PATIENT TREATMENTS AT R.N.O.H., STANMORE,  
MIDDLESEX**

*Number of Patients*

Education	..	..	..	..	9	(20)
M. & C.W.	..	..	..	..	12	(16)
Health	..	..	..	..	3	(3)
T.B.	..	..	..	..	4	(3)

*Number of Children maintained in Residential Special Schools as at the  
31st December, 1951*

NAME OF SCHOOL	Blind	Deaf and Dumb	Deaf	Diabetic	Educationally Sub-Normal	Maladjusted	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Partially Sighted	Partially Deaf	Speech Defects	Epileptic	TOTALS
Besford Court ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Blatchington Court ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bruce Porter Home ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Castleham School ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chaiseley School ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chorley Wood College ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dedisham Nursery ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Drayton Manor ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fairfield House ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hamilton House ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hamilton Lodge ...	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Hawkenbury Home ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Heritage Craft School ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Hutton Diabetic Unit ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kingsland House ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
L.C.C. Day School for Deaf and Lamorbey Home ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lingfield Colony ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meath Home School ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Monyhull School ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Moor House ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oak Bank ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ogilvie School ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Portley House ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Port Regis ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Redhill ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children ...	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Rudolph Steiner ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
St. Francis ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Catherine's ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Dominic's ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. John's ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Patrick's ...	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
St. Vincent's ...	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
School for Partially Deaf, Oving-dean ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sheiling Curative ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Starhurst Hostel ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sunshine House, East Grinstead ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sutcliffe School ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>

### *Employment of Children*

366 (346) children were examined before being licensed for part-time employment. As in previous years, most of these children were employed in newspaper delivery.

### *Youth Employment*

Close co-operation was again established with the Youth Employment Officer, and the arrangements for furnishing details in respect of children requiring special care worked smoothly.

## NUTRITION

### *Provision of Meals*

During 1951, one new Canteen was opened at the Bevendean County Primary School with a capacity of 375 meals a day.

*Total number of meals supplied during 1951 as compared with 1950.*

			1951	1950
Avenue Central Kitchen ..	..	..	346,626	326,544
Loder Road Central Kitchen ..	..	..	426,589	396,432
Valley Drive Central Kitchen ..	..	..	—	51,134*
Bevendean School Canteen (opened 21st May, 1951) ..	..	..	28,950*	—
Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School Canteen ..	..	..	61,806	61,151
Brighton Secondary Building and Engineering School Canteen ..	..	..	40,023	38,322
Carden School Canteen ..	..	..	65,107	63,362
Coombe Road School Canteen ..	..	..	39,185	44,936
Hertford Road School Canteen ..	..	..	25,530	25,652
Moulscoomb Junior School Canteen ..	..	..	108,180	104,308
Moulscoomb Infants' School Canteen ..	..	..	—	17,581*
Patcham School Canteen ..	..	..	91,515	96,228
St. John's School Canteen ..	..	..	31,118	17,670*
St. Mark's School Canteen ..	..	..	27,134	27,379
Sussex Street Infants' School Canteen ..	..	..	21,557	23,838
Tarnerland Nursery School Canteen ..	..	..	7,587	8,519
Varndean Boys' School Canteen ..	..	..	72,539	73,451
Varndean Girls' School Canteen ..	..	..	95,316	93,044
Whitehawk Junior School Canteen ..	..	..	84,061	74,455
Whitehawk Infants' School Canteen ..	..	..	—	13,671*
Whitehouse Nursery School Canteen ..	..	..	8,687	12,285
Woodingdean School Canteen ..	..	..	42,715	37,841
			<hr/> 1,624,225	<hr/> 1,607,803

\*Open part of year only

*Number of Children receiving dinners and milk at different periods during the year*

Month	Dinners	Milk
February ..	7,296	13,593
May ..	7,159	14,762
October ..	7,765	16,001

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### *Dysentery*

In April, 1951, there was an outbreak of Sonne dysentery at St. Paul's School; 52 children were involved. The outbreak was associated with a lack of facilities for personal hygiene and was immediately brought under control on the provision of adequate washing facilities together with the exclusion of all those who were carrying the infection even if they were without symptoms.

### *Bornholm Disease*

In May, 1951, Bornholm disease appeared in the town. This is a harmless but painful infectious disease with abdominal symptoms. As the incubation period is short, the infection spreads rapidly. An importation from an unknown source into the Moulsecoomb group of schools spread to the general population and very many cases occurred. It was extremely difficult to trace the condition as it is not notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health. The main reason for action was that Bornholm disease is often mistaken for food poisoning although it is not associated with food in any way and so can, mistakenly, bring disrepute on a catering establishment or organization.

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## DENTAL REPORT

Mr. D. Mackay, the Senior Dental Surgeon, reports as follows :

During the greater part of the year the work of the department was carried out under the direction of Mr. B. A. Rilot, the Acting Senior Dental Surgeon. He had the assistance of Dr. Garfield (5 sessions weekly), Mr. Morey (3 sessions weekly), and Mr. Moroney (Temporary Assistant Dental Surgeon), from June to September. The members of the staff confined their efforts to inspection and treatment in accordance with the Education Act, 1944.

6,772 children were examined at the routine inspections and 3,987 (58.87%) were found to require treatment. The total number of children treated during the year was 5,344 and 8,747 attendances were made by these children for treatment.

The parents of 88.01% of the children found to have defective teeth at the routine inspections accepted the offer of treatment. 86.27% of these children actually received treatment.

During the year, 71 cases of irregularity of the teeth were treated by extraction : 10 temporary and 100 permanent teeth were removed for this reason. In addition, 35 deformities requiring the use of apparatus were treated, and 41 appliances were fitted to correct the irregular teeth of these patients.

48 X-rays were taken for dental patients and 80 for orthopaedic cases for diagnostic purposes.

Other operations in the statistical table (Table V) include the following procedures : simple dressings, scalings, gum treatment, metal and acrylic inlays, extirpation of pulps, treatment and filling of root canals, silver nitrate, crowns, x-rays, and orthodontic adjustments.

Grateful acknowledgment is extended to the members of the teaching profession for their valuable help and kind co-operation.

The statistical table is set out on page 20.

**TABLE I***A.—Periodic Medical Inspections*

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants .. .. .. .. .. ..	1,926
Second Age Group .. .. .. .. .. ..	1,376
Third Age Group .. .. .. .. .. ..	1,252
	—
	TOTAL .. 4,554
Number of other Periodic Inspections .. .. .. .. .. ..	1,122
	—
	GRAND TOTAL .. 5,676
	—

*B.—Other Inspections*

Number of Special Inspections .. .. .. .. ..	4,855
Number of Re-inspections .. .. .. .. ..	11,510
	—
	TOTAL .. 16,365
	—

*C.—Pupils Found to Require Treatment*

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental diseases and infestation with Vermin).

No individual pupil should be recorded more than once in any column in this table, and therefore the total in column (4) will not necessarily be the same as the sum of columns (2) and (3).

Group (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table 2A (3)	Total individual Pupils (4)
Entrants .. .. .. .. ..	3	635	638
Second Age Group .. .. .. .. ..	70	184	245
Third Age Group .. .. .. .. ..	66	108	168
	—	—	—
Total (prescribed groups) ..	139	927	1,051
Other Periodic Inspections..	46	135	172
	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL .. ..	185	1,062	1,223
	—	—	—

TABLE II

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspections in the year ended  
31st December, 1951

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under Observation, but not re-requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
4	Skin .. ...	33	33	—	—
5	Eyes :				
	(a) Vision ...	185	66	123	19
	(b) Squint ...	69	11	63	1
	(c) Other .. ...	29	46	65	93
6	Ears :				
	(a) Hearing ...	27	13	2	2
	(b) Otitis Media ...	4	1	—	—
	(c) Other ...	4	2	—	—
7	Nose or Throat ...	461	373	312	54
8	Speech ...	49	11	47	8
9	Cervical Glands ...	17	19	13	11
10	Heart and Circulation	51	46	18	1
11	Lungs ... ...	51	63	117	12
12	Developmental :				
	(a) Hernia ..	—	4	1	—
	(b) Other ...	5	14	3	—
13	Orthopaedic :				
	(a) Posture ...	55	12	12	1
	(b) Flat foot ...	44	7	34	—
	(c) Other ...	131	38	103	11
14	Nervous System :				
	(a) Epilepsy ...	—	8	4	4
	(b) Other ...	9	26	35	14
15	Psychological :				
	(a) Development ...	8	8	5	2
	(b) Stability ...	8	4	10	1
16	Other ... ...	51	137	162	149

B.—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils inspected during the year in Age Groups

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1) Entrants ... ...	(2) 1,926	(3) 1,247	(4) 64.74	(5) 664	(6) 34.47	(7) 15	(8) 0.78
Second Age Group ...	1,376	880	63.95	471	34.23	25	1.82
Third Age Group ...	1,252	1,010	80.67	204	16.29	38	3.04
Other Periodic Inspections ... ...	1,122	755	67.29	334	29.77	33	2.94
TOTAL ... ...	5,676	3,892	68.57	1,673	29.47	111	1.96

**TABLE III**  
*Infestation with Vermin*

(This relates to individual pupils and not to instances of infestation)

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons .. ..	59,358
(ii) Total number of individual pupils examined .. ..	16,243
(iii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	517
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ..	517
(v) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) .. ..	4

**TABLE IV**

*Group 1—Diseases of the Skin  
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table III)*

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm : (i) Scalp ... ... ... ..	—	not available
(ii) Body ... ... ... ..	14	"
Scabies ... ... ... ..	31	"
Impetigo ... ... ... ..	138	"
Other skin diseases ... ... ... ..	499	"
TOTAL ...	682	"

*Group 2—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision, and Squint*

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ... ..	305	not available
Errors of refraction (including squint) ... ..	440 *	511
TOTAL ...	745	511
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were :		
(a) Prescribed ... ... .. ..	not available *	334
(b) Obtained ... ... .. ..	," *	

\* Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

*Group 3—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose, and Throat*

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment :		
(a) for diseases of the ear ... ...	—	not available
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis ...	—	423
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	—	not available
Received other forms of treatment ...	331	,
TOTAL ...	331	

*Group 4—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects*

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals ...	—	9
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments ... ... ...	1,324	not known

*Group 5—Child Guidance Treatment*

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	172	not known

*Group 6—Speech Therapy*

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists ...	162	not known

*Group 7—Other Treatment Given*

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments ... ... ...	1,636	not known
(b) Other than (a) above (specify)	—	—
TOTAL ...	1,636	—

*Handicapped Pupils requiring education at Special Schools  
or Boarding in Boarding Homes*

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted	(3) Deaf (4) Partially deaf	(5) Delicate (6) Physically handicapped	(7) Educationally Sub-normal (8) Maladjusted	(9) Epileptic	TOTAL 1—9
	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(5) (6)	(7) (8)	(9)	(10)
In the calendar year ending 31st Dec., 1951 :						
<i>A.</i> Handicapped Pupils <i>newly placed</i> in special schools or homes ...	—	2	5 —	54 8	25* 6*	—
<i>B.</i> Handicapped Pupils <i>newly ascer-</i> <i>tained</i> as requiring education at special schools or boarding in homes ... ...	1 4	2 3	55 5	22 4	—	96

\*Including 2 educationally sub-normal and 4 maladjusted children taken over from other Authorities during the year ended 31/12/51

Number of children reported during the year :

(a) under Section 57 (3) (excluding any returned under (b) )	...	...	...	8
(b) .. .. relying on Section 57 (4) ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	—
(c) .. .. 57 (5) ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	18

of the Education Act 1944.

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted	(3) Deaf (4) Partially deaf	(5) Delicate (6) Physically handicapped	(7) Educationally Sub-normal (8) Maladjusted	(9) Epileptic	TOTAL 1—9				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
On or about Dec. 1st, 1951 : <i>C.</i> Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area :										
(1) Attending special schools as	-	-	-	3	-	-	100	-	-	103
(a) Day Pupils	-	-	-	3	-	-	100	-	-	103
(b) Boarding	3	5	10	-	30	11	4	6	1	70
(2) Boarded in Homes ...	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	2†	-	3
(3) Attending independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority ...	*att.	day school	3 day 4 board	for deaf			†att.	ordinary day school		
TOTAL (C) ...	3	5	18	3	30	11	109	8 +1 speech defect	1	188 1 — 189
<i>D.</i> Number of Handicapped Pupils being educated under arrangements made under Sec- tion 56 of the Education Act, 1944 : (a) in hospitals										
(b) elsewhere ...	-	-	(general sick- ness)	-	-	7	-	1	1	12 9
<i>E.</i> Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area requiring places in special schools (including any such unplaced children who are temporarily re- ceiving home tuition ... ...	1	3	-	2	6	5	20	3 +1 speech defect	-	40 1 — 41

TABLE V

## *Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority*

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :					
(a) Periodic age groups .. .. .. ..	6,772				
(b) Specials .. .. .. ..	2,523				
	TOTAL (1)	..	9,295		
(2) Number found to require treatment .. .. ..	6,510				
(3) Number referred for treatment .. .. ..	3,987				
(4) Number actually treated .. .. ..	5,344				
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment .. .. ..	8,747				
(6) Half-days devoted to : Inspection .. .. ..	50½				
Treatment .. .. ..	1,022½				
	TOTAL (6)	..	1,073		
(7) Fillings : Permanent Teeth .. .. ..	4,576				
Temporary Teeth .. .. ..	332				
	TOTAL (7)	..	4,908		
(8) Number of teeth filled : Permanent Teeth .. .. ..	4,259				
Temporary Teeth .. .. ..	317				
	TOTAL (8)	..	4,576		
(9) Extractions : Permanent Teeth .. .. ..	990				
Temporary Teeth .. .. ..	5,130				
	TOTAL (9)	..	6,120		
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction .. ..	399				
(11) Other Operations : Permanent Teeth .. ..	1,622				
Temporary Teeth .. ..	435				
	TOTAL (11)	..	2,057		



